Oct 25 '22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man. *October 25, 1922*

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Vol. XV. October 25, 1922 No. 43

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Australian Wheat Pool

Organized Farmers of Western Australia Have Established a Voluntary Wheat Pool with Penalty Liability for Non-delivery

THE Grain Growers' Guide is in receipt of a letter from the manager of the Wheat Department of the Westralian Farmers Limited, Perth, Western Australia, under date of July 31, 1922, which reads as follows:

"In view of discussions upon wheat pooling which have taken place from time to time, we are sending you herewith copy of contract form in use in connection with the voluntary pool just established in this state. This is the first contract of the kind ever used in Australia, and may be looked upon as the Magna Charta of Co-operative Pooling in Australia.

"The contract has been drawn up so that the trustees of the pool may have measurable security in chartering and financing in advance of deliveries. At the same time, the contract is such as to be absolutely fair and equitable to the growers."

In view of the interest in wheat marketing in Western Canada, The Guide is publishing herewith a complete copy of the contract actually in use in the voluntary wheat pool operating in Western Australia. It is of course too early to give any information upon the results of the pool, but these will be given when available later on in the season.

The following is a complete copy of the contract made between the trustees of the pool and the growers of wheat:

Co-operative Wheat Pool of Western Australia
Contract With Grower

In consideration of other wheat growers in Western Australia entering into contracts similar in terms to this contract thereby constituting a pool for the marketing of the 1922-1923 harvest on the co-operative system.

And in consideration of Alexander Joseph Monger, Basil Lathrop Murray, Charles Walter Harper and John Smith Teasdale (carrying on business as trustees and managers of the Co-operative Wheat Pool of Western Australia, at 569 Wellington Street, Perth, under the style or firm of "The Trustees of the Co-operative Wheat Pool of Western Australia"), who are hereinafter referred to as "The Trustees" making arrangements for the reception, storage, insurance, transport by land and water, and sale of my wheat in conjunction with other wheat delivered to the pool, and for the financing of such operations and the making of advances to me in respect of my wheat.

Agreement to Deliver

I, (Name of Grower)..... of ..... farm..... wheat grower, agree to deliver to the trustees or their sub-agents at..... siding or station, between the 15th day of November, 1922, and the 1st day of April, 1923 (or such other final date as may be fixed by the trustees after consultation with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, or other bankers financing the pool), the following proportion after reserving ..... bushels of wheat for my own requirements, viz..... per cent of my.....acres of wheat crop estimated to yield.....bushels per acre, now sown in and growing upon my above mentioned farm, in good, sound, new and approved bags, fit for transport and shipment, and to warrant all wheat so delivered to be new season's wheat. And I hereby irrevocably appoint the trustees my agents for the sale and marketing of such wheat. I expressly agree to be bound by the conditions endorsed hereon which are to be construed as part of this agreement. And I declare:

(a) That I have not given any lien or charge over or otherwise dealt with the said wheat, or

(b) That, the only lien or charge over the said wheat is a lien or charge in favor of..... for £..... and I agree that the trustees shall not pay any advances or dividends to me until the amount due under such lien or charge is fully paid and such lien or charge satisfied unless with the consent of the owner of such lien or charge.

If lien or charge given delete (a).
If none given delete (b).
Dated the.....day of .....192....
Signed by the said
.....
Name of Grower
In the presence of
.....

Conditions of Contract

1. This contract is one of a series similar in terms made between the trustees and some or all growers of wheat in Western Australia to be deemed one single contract between the trustees and the growers, whereby the growers irrevocably appoint the trustees their agents to sell the wheat of the 1922-1923 season at the best price obtainable under market conditions and to pay to the growers the sum received after deducting therefrom the preliminary expenses of the pool and the cost of handling and marketing the wheat and carrying out all the operations of the trustees, it being expressly agreed that the whole of the net proceeds shall be distributed amongst the growers. All growers of wheat who have entered or shall hereafter enter into contracts with the trustees similar in terms to the contract shall be deemed parties to this contract.

2. The Grower shall on delivering his wheat as aforesaid receive from the Trustees or their sub-agents a tally showing the number of bags, weight and quality of the wheat so delivered and received, and all parties shall be bound by the number of bags and weight mentioned in such tally and by the decision of the trustees or their representative regarding the quality of the said wheat and any deduction made on account of the wheat being below f.a.q. standard.

Wheat to be Pooled

3. When the trustees shall have handed to the grower the tally mentioned in Clause 2 hereof, they shall not be obliged to keep the wheat delivered by the grower under this contract separate from wheat delivered to them by other growers under contracts similar in terms to this, but all such wheat shall be dealt with by the trustees as a pool. After delivery of his wheat as aforesaid the grower shall have no claim to receive any moneys actually realized from the sale of his

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Canadian Ambassador to U.S.

By Tom King

WASHINGTON.—Everyone here is asking why Canada does not send an ambassador to Washington. It was understood two or three years ago that a Canadian embassy was to be established and that parliament had appropriated a considerable sum of money for that purpose. When Premier King was here last July he told the battalion of Washington correspondents who called upon him at the Shoreham, that the idea had not been abandoned, but was still receiving consideration from the government.

Those keen-eyed men of the press were, however, quick to perceive that the first Canadian ambassador had already arrived. Premier King as fully represented Canada at Washington last July as Woodrow Wilson represented the United States at the Versailles conference. He was dealing directly with the American government on high matters of state instead of through Downing Street, and the British ambassador. He was here to substitute a treaty between Canada and the United States for a convention between the British and the American governments. When the Rush-Bagot Convention was negotiated a century ago, the Great Lakes were at the disposal of Great Britain and the United States; now Canada has succeeded Great Britain as half owner of these unsalted seas.

Premier King Makes Impression

The gesture of the Canadian prime minister made a deep impression on the United States. It attracted more attention here than it did in Canada. The people here saw Premier King meeting the president, negotiating with the secretary of state, visiting various departments of the government, and dealing with Uncle Sam directly as the spokesman of Canada. The situation on the Great Lakes is not satisfactory, and the Canadian critics of Mr. King who protest that the Rush-Bagot Convention has been observed to the letter are talking wide of the mark. American ships, big and little, including gun boats and submarine chasers, are on the Great Lakes, but of course with no unfriendly intention toward Canada. Some are used for training naval reserves, others for the enforcement of the prohibition amendment. Premier King recognizes that the United States under changed conditions cannot be pinned down to the letter of the Rush-Bagot Convention. Instead of trying to get some understanding through long and elaborate negotiations by the British ambassador, he comes here himself to negotiate a new treaty—a treaty between Canada and the United States.

But we cannot have the Canadian premier for more than a day or two at a time in Washington. If diplomatic relations are to be established between Canada and the United States, there must be a Canadian ambassador at Washington. I think I am within the mark when I say that Premier King is favorable to such a step forward by Canada toward complete nationhood within the British Empire. Had there been a Canadian ambassador at Washington in the summer of 1921, Canada would have been invited to the conference for the reduction of armaments. I have it on the authority of Senator Underwood, of Alabama, that both President Harding and Secretary Hughes desired to invite Canada and Australia to send their own delegates. They could not, however, communicate direct with Ottawa and Melbourne. They could only throw out the suggestion to the British ambassador.

British Ambassador Opposed

It is, I think, an open secret that Sir Auckland Geddes opposes the establishment of a Canadian legation. He believes that the interests of Canada would be as well served by the appointment of a Canadian trade agent or commissioner to be attached to the British embassy With all respect for His Excellency, that is not the view of Canadians domiciled in the United States, of Canadian business men who have business with the various departments of the Washington government, or of leading senators and representatives who have consistently labored for closer relations and freer trade between Canada and the United States. The British Embassy on Connecticut Avenue stands for the British Empire, including Canada, but it is not Canadian. The suggestion that some Canadian might be appointed British Ambassador does not reach the point because he would take his instructions from London and not from Ottawa. The double jointed arrangement by which the Canadian ambassador was to act as British ambassador when the British ambassador was away is on its face so unworkable that it has probably been abandoned. Appointing some Canadian to a place on the staff of the British ambassador arrives nowhere. As a matter of fact, H. H. Sims, a likable young fellow from Montreal, is at present one of the secretaries of Sir Auckland Geddes, but how many Canadians even know that fact. How could Mr. Sims, if he would, represent Canada. Neither his appointment nor his tenure of office depends on the Ottawa government.

Absence of Canadian View

A large percentage of the business of the embassy, variously estimated at from seventy-five to ninety per cent., is Canadian business. Canada borders for three thousand miles upon the American frontier, American fishermen under certain limitations have access to the fisheries of Canada. One-third of all Canadian imports from Europe land at American ports and go in bond through the United States to Canada. There is a constant stream of travel back and forth across the international boundary line. Questions in which Canada has an especial interest are constantly arising which cannot always be sympathetically presented by a British ambassador. His main business is to maintain the pleasantest possible relations between the British government and the government of the United States. Where Canada is involved he has the British view, he gets the American view, but he has not the Canadian angle. He is, after all, responsible not to the Canadian but to the British government.

How Canada Loses

Canada suffers here from the lack of publicity. You scarcely ever see the name of Canada in a Washington newspaper. You hear members of both houses repeating in good faith misinformation about Canada, and there is no one to set them right. You see bills going through Congress vitally affecting the Dominion, and no one is on hand to speak for Canada. When the tariff duty on young cattle—stockers and breeders—hung in the balance before the Senate finance committee, a year ago, there was no one to answer the question repeatedly asked: "Will Canada admit the same kind of cattle free of duty from the United States?"

There was a strong sentiment among American cattle growers on the northern range for reciprocal free trade in young cattle. They wanted the opportunity in time of drought of sending their stockers and breeders for grazing purposes into Canada. The duty was finally slapped on. No one thought of telephoning the British embassy.

Pulp and paper finally got on the free list, but during the tariff debate it was evident that a serious misapprehension existed respecting the attitude of the provincial governments in Canada. These governments quite properly restricted the export of pulpwood cut on crown lands. Licenses to cut on crown lands were subjected to regulation. To this nobody could or did object, but it was asserted that the "Canadian government" had "confiscated" timber limits owned by American citizens. If Canada had been directly represented here the real facts in the case could and would have been made known.

The Canadian ambassador would have to use tact and discretion. He could not always be rushing into print, but he could meet the leading public men

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 25, 1922

The British Political Crisis

By refusing to give further support to the coalition government the Tory "die-hards" brought about, last week, the long-expected political crisis in Great Britain. Mr. Lloyd George with the straight supporters of coalition in his cabinet resigned, and Mr. Bonar Law was entrusted with the job of forming a solid Conservative government. The nemesis of politics has at last overtaken Mr. Lloyd George, and he follows into political disfavor President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau and Orlando, the four statesmen who dominated the Paris peace conference.

The direct cause of the crisis was the government's Turkish policy. The events leading up to the crisis may be briefly stated in order that the situation, which is of no small interest to Canada, may be understood. Following up their defeat of the Greek army, the Turkish Nationalists moved towards Constantinople, which was occupied by British, French and Italian troops, which also commanded the neutral zone around the Straits from the Black Sea to the Aegean. On the 15th of September, French and Italian troops were sent across the Straits to reinforce the small British force at Chanak and as a warning to the Turks not to venture into the neutral zone. On the 16th the British government issued the call to the Dominions for aid to keep back the Turks and preserve the freedom of the Straits. The French and Italian governments, both on friendly terms with the Turks, and using their influence on Kemal Pasha to prevent war spreading into Europe, apparently took offence at the action of the British government and withdrew their troops from the Asiatic side of the Straits, leaving the British to face the Turks alone. Lord Curzon was sent to Paris and succeeded in restoring good feeling.

In the meantime an ultimatum had actually been sent to the Turks through General Harrington, commander of the British forces, and it is alleged that the general, who, being on the spot and in actual touch with Kemal Pasha, knew the situation better than anyone else, virtually disobeyed orders and instead of presenting the ultimatum stuck to argument and persuasion and finally succeeded in averting war. In this action, it is said, General Harrington was supported by the British admiral on the spot and the British high commissioner.

The charge against the government and Mr. Lloyd George in particular is that they took a course which, except for the action of General Harrington, would have certainly led to war, and that by their appeal to the Dominions they broke the accord with France and Italy, which would have left Great Britain isolated in the event of war. The government's defence is that General Harrington was left free to exercise his own discretion with regard to the ultimatum and that the reinforcements of French and Italian troops were sent to Chanak by the commanding officers on the spot and without the consent of their respective governments, which immediately ordered their return when advised of the movement. The fact remains, however, that the orders from the French and Italian governments followed the appeal of the British government to the Dominions.

That, briefly, is the part played by foreign affairs in the crisis. The domestic part is to be found in Mr. Austen Chamberlain's characteristically Tory attack upon Labor two weeks ago, an attack which he repeated despite the criticism of some of his friends, in the meeting at the Carleton Club, where the fate of the government was decided. Mr. Lloyd George, in his Manchester speech, kept away from the subject of labor altogether, and it must be admitted that on the subject of foreign policy he showed that his predecessors had no case as against himself. They had made vicious commitments in advance of the peace and he found himself compelled to follow where they had led. There is no doubt that in this respect Mr. Lloyd George is right. The allies did come to agreements among themselves during the war on matters of territorial redistribution that made the work of the negotiators of the peace treaties exceedingly difficult and virtually made it impossible to draft terms that will not need revision. The trouble with Turkey arose out of a treaty which had to recognize such commitments, a treaty so impossible that it was never ratified by the principal powers that framed it.

The political situation in Great Britain is now very confused. While the bulk of the Tories have deserted the coalition, a number remain who are convinced that co-operation is more desirable than partyism. That also is the attitude of a number of Liberals, and it may be that these coalitionists in principle will unite to form a centre party under Mr. Lloyd George. That will make one more party in British politics, and with the present system of voting there is no chance of the result of an election giving anything like a true reflection of the state of public opinion.

The Cost of Indifference

Hon. John Bracken, premier of Manitoba, in a public statement last week announced that the province financially was running behind at the rate of about $3,500 per day. As a matter of fact, Mr. Bracken's statement was a conservative one and the actual deficit of the province is probably somewhat more than the figure he mentions.

It was remarked by some person the other day that Sir Henry Thornton, the newly-appointed president of the National Railways, will be confronted with the task of turning a deficit of more than $50,000,000 a year into a profit. The most recent statement by the minister of railways shows that the deficit on the National Railways for the fiscal year 1920 was $67,505,059, and for 1921 $56,673,934. On the basis of last year's records the National Railways were going behind at the rate of about $140,000 per day.

The financial situation of the National Railways and the province of Manitoba afford a striking illustration of the high cost of public indifference in public affairs. The people of Manitoba have permitted governments to spend freely, to pile up huge obligations by borrowing without figuring that a day of reckoning would come. The people of Canada permitted governments at Ottawa to aid and abet the construction of railways 50 years ahead of our requirements and in many cases of railways that will never be of commercial use with a population short of 50,000,000. These are but two illustrations of which there are many others to be found throughout Canada.

The unfortunate part is that the money for these great investments has been borrowed and must be repaid. The present situation in regard to the railways and the Manitoba government is not a result of hard times, it is merely accentuated by present conditions. The present situation was bound to occur even with good times because we have spent public moneys far beyond what common sense would dictate. There are only two solutions: the first one is rigid economy and the second one is to get more people on the idle agricultural lands in Canada, but the latter will be a comparatively slow process. Rigid economy must be the watchword of all governments in Canada, and it must be remembered that no government ever became popular through a policy of economy.

The Bracken government in Manitoba, faced with the problem of reducing expenditures by more than a million dollars a year, is bound to find itself unpopular in many localities. Yet to do its duty honestly the Bracken government must absolutely cut down the cost of governmental machinery so that the province can live within its revenues. Taxation is already higher than the farmers can bear. Undoubtedly many desirable services operated by the government will of necessity have to be curtailed or abandoned, and yet there is no alternative. Similar problems, perhaps in a less degree, face the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The men in charge of our governments are honestly endeavoring to administer the affairs of the province wisely and economically. They will need all the support that the public can give them. Every farmer in this country realizes the need of cutting down expenses to the last possible cent, and he should give his support to governments in following a similar procedure.

Treaty-making Powers

It is expected that a treaty relating to naval armaments on the Great Lakes will be ready for consideration of parliament at the next session. This treaty is to take the place of the Rush-Bagot Convention between Great Britain and the United States and which came into force in 1818, but the revised agreement will be negotiated directly between Canada and the United States. Although the Canadian case will be presented through the British embassy at Washington, it is understood that the British ambassador acts as requested by the Canadian government; the British government stands aside to allow Canada and the United States to come to such arrangement as the interests of each may need.

The negotiation of this treaty marks another step in the emancipation of Canada from the bonds of colonialism. It is a logical development of the procedure followed with respect to the negotiation of the peace treaties in Europe; it recognizes the international status of this country. As between the practice and the theory of the status of the Dominions there is much that is irreconcilable. Logically, Canada having the right to negotiate such a treaty should have her own representative at Washington who could adequately put the case for Canada and who would not be liable to the influence of ideas that might not square with Canadian sovereignty. The British ambassador might be, so far as Canadian interests are concerned, as thoroughly Canadian as could be wished, but he is not a free agent and there is no saying what might develop in the conduct of the Canadian-United States affairs to put him in an embarrassing position in his dual capacity.

It is said that Premier King is not overlooking the question of a Canadian representative at Washington. Mr. Meighen, according to his own testimony, did not overlook it either; while premier he was supposed to be looking around for a suitable representative. The arrangement seems to have slipped a cog somewhere and the public has been left to guess where. The proper care of Canada's interests, however, demand direct Canadian representation, and the in-

terests of Canada and her big neighbor are fast becoming so entertwined that direct representation of this country at Washington is now too imperative to be either delayed or ignored.

A Good Investment

Self-help being the motto of the organized farmers, there should be from those farmers upon whom fortune has smiled, a willing response to the appeal of the Saskatchewan government for the investment of savings in Saskatchewan Farm Loan Debentures. Premier Dunning states that the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board has already loaned close to nine millions of dollars to farmers in the province, and that applications are in hand for many times this amount but they cannot be considered until more funds have been made available through the sale of Farm Loan Debentures.

These debentures are a safe and convenient form of investing savings. They have behind them the credit of the province, they yield a return of five per cent. per annum, payable every six months, and they may be redeemed at par at any time by giving three months notice to the provincial treasurer. These terms make the investment practically equivalent to a savings account with the provincial government, and apart from the sound character of the investment, the purpose for which the funds are used gives the investor the assurance that he is doing his bit toward developing the most important source of wealth in the province. Debentures are issued in denominations as low as $20, thus putting it within the reach of the most modest of savers to co-operate with the well-to-do in promoting the economic interests of Saskatchewan. Those who are able to save can make no better use of their savings than turning them back toward their primary source and making them serve the industry which above all others made them possible.

Selective Immigration

Asking the question, What is Canada's most pressing need? the Montreal Gazette says:

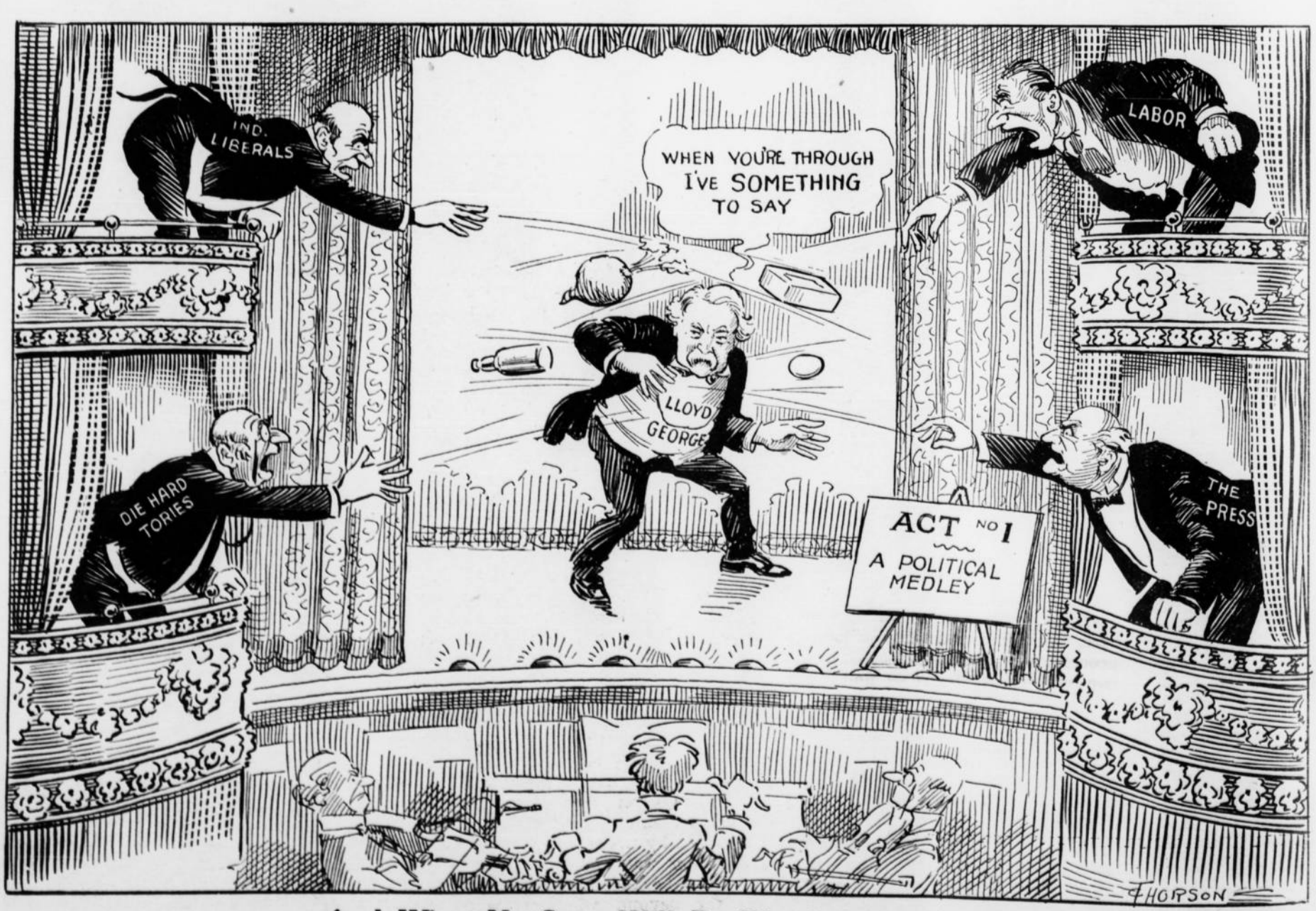
> Not the return of the National Railway to private ownership nor a reduction in the operating deficit of that property; not the exploitation of new foreign markets; not the enlargement of the inland waterway; not good roads nor power development nor tariff revision. Immigration is the need of the hour. Given a steady stream of settlers and all other useful material things will follow thereupon.

As a general proposition the Gazette is right, but the policy it urges upon the Dominion government is all wrong. The gazette seems to be speaking for those who want to see a stream of people flowing into Canada regardless altogether of the character or the source of the stream. It talks about the government crawling under the barn "when organized labor demands that the door be shut" against industrial immigrants; it accuses the government of having "funked in its duty, frightened by a considerable unemployment of persons unfitted for farming and by the dictation of labor unions," and it declares that "the prosperity of our Dominion depends upon a growing population," a population which it thinks should be got without consideration of either cost or quality. All it wants is immigrants and an expanding census; the rest apparently does not matter much to the Gazette.

That policy will bring neither prosperity nor value for the money spent. Unemployment is an unassailable argument against bringing in immigrants who would swell the ranks of the unemployed. As long as industrial conditions are such that the available employment will not go round, it is not to the public welfare that industrial immigration be encouraged. Immigration we certainly do need, but it must be immigration of the kind that will fit in with the natural course of our economic development. Selective immigration will no doubt be less spectacular than the rush days of twelve or fifteen years ago over which the Gazette rhapsodizes, but it will be more enduring in its results. It would be far better for the country to have a yearly immigration of 100,000 who will become actual homemakers than a flood for which the country cannot care and which will drift elsewhere after stirring up an orgy of reckless speculation such as marked the time which the Gazette holds up as an example. Get men on to the land who have the ability to dig a living out of it and the determination to stay on it and "all other useful material things will follow thereupon." That is the kind of immigration policy we need and not the indiscriminate policy which apparently finds favor with some sections of the press and public.

Mr. Fream's Appointment

By the appointment of E. J. Fream, secretary of United Grain Growers Limited, to the Public Utilities Board of Alberta, the organized farmers lose a man who has served them faithfully for a long period. As the first secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, Mr. Fream contributed in no small degree in laying the foundations of that important organization. Later he assisted in the establishment of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company, and upon the amalgamation of that company with the Grain Growers' Grain Company, in 1917, he became the secretary of the amalgamated company, which position he has since filled. In his new position Mr. Fream will carry with him the best wishes of his wide circle of friends among the farmers of Western Canada.



And What He Says Will Be Worth Listening To

Pooling 20,000,000 Bushels

North Dakota is Latest State to Join Ranks of Producers Seeking Better Prices for Farm Products---

By M. E. Bridston

WHEAT farming is on the threshold of a new era. The wheat farmer is no longer content to raise his grain and let the other fellow dispose of it at his own sweet will, but he now insists on marketing his product and trying his own hand at the commercial end of farming. This hand may be knotted and stiff from holding the plow handle for years, and not quite as smooth and adept as that of his city brother, but judging by what it has accomplished the past two years in the new field of endeavor, it is none the less efficient.

For years the farmers of this country have been complaining about the wide spread in prices paid at the local elevators and those paid at terminal points, as well as speculation that at times has run rampant on the boards of trade, and which farmers contend has tended to lower wheat prices at the time the grower was selling.

As is always the case, these verbal protestations brought no results, but in May, 1919, a few farmers in Oklahoma, led by Abe Slaughter, of Wakita, Okla., took off their coats and prepared for battle. "Cost of production, plus a reasonable profit," was their battle cry, and found a ready response from wheat growers throughout the Central West and coast states. "Hold your wheat for $3.00," was the password among the organizers, and the first and last law of the organization. They soon discovered that they were hitching the buggy ahead of the horse, and that strong-arm methods, such as that, were wrong in principle as well as inadequate to remedy existing evils.

A. J. Scott
Secretary, North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association

100 Per Cent. Pool Advised

As a result the National Wheat Growers' Association was organized and the first annual meeting of the national board held in Wichita, Kansas, January 4, 5 and 6, 1921. No denifite plan of procedure was adopted at this meeting, but it was decided that the best legal talent obtainable be called in for advice. Aaron Sapiro, nationally known co-operative attorney, who successfully guided the destiny of the California Fruit Growers' Association, was the man chosen for this purpose. He advised the 100 per cent. compulsory pool for five years, with each state operating as a unit, to avoid conflict with the Sherman anti-trust law. This plan was followed by the wheat growers, and a contract drawn by Mr. Sapiro adopted.

About this time J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, called together the Committee of Seventeen for the purpose of improving marketing conditions of farm produce, and this committee launched the U.S. Grain Growers Inc. An effort was made to bring the wheat growers and the grain growers together, but factions split on the commodity and the 100 per cent. compulsory pool issues. The wheat growers held that pooling should be confined to wheat alone, especially in the early stages of the movement, and that farmers should contract all their wheat with the association in order to avoid having part of their grain on the market in competition with the balance. At the present time the two organizations appear to be drifting together in favor of the plan of the wheat growers. H. B. Fuller, secretary of the North Dakota Farm Bureau Federation, who attended the recent reorganization meeting of the U.S. Grain Growers Inc., in Chicago, when new officers were elected, predicted that this would be brought about in the near future. The North Dakota unit of the U.S. Grain Growers has already taken this step, and officially affiliated with the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association.

North Dakota's Record Year

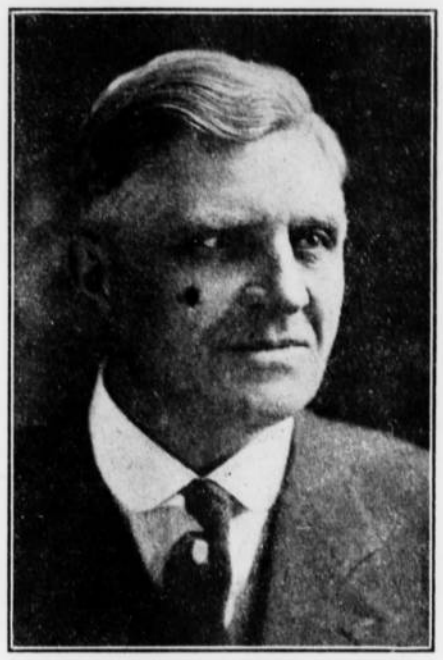
At the present time all those interested in the marketing of wheat have their eyes riveted on this state, which this year has the greatest crop in its history, with an estimated production of 108,153,000 bushels of spring wheat—the greatest single block of premium wheat in the country.

Ten thousand farmers in this state, by mutual contract, have bound themselves together for a period of five years to pool their wheat to be marketed through a central selling agency, and disposed of in an orderly manner over a 12-month period. This is the first year that the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association has functioned as a selling organization, and this was made possible by affiliation with the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated, which has been operating in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana for two years. The success on the coast has encouraged North Dakota farmers, who had become discouraged and suspicious as a result of the intense political strife and the subsequent disappointment in this state.

Last year the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated disposed of 15 million bushels of pooled grain at an increase of from 29 cents to 39 cents per bushel (depending on the grade of the wheat) over the average market price during the marketing season. The principal advantage of the pool lies in enabling the producer to hold his wheat until marketing conditions appear most favorable. This is made possible by an advance of from 60 to 70 per cent. of the current market price of the wheat at the local point, made to the grower at the time of delivery to the warehouse or elevator by the association with money made available either through the local banks or that alloted to the wheat growers for this purpose by the U.S. War Finance Corporation. Last year the War Finance Corporation loaned the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated $2,000,000, with warehouse receipts as collateral, but only a small portion of this was used as local banks floated loans for the major portion.

This year the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated made commitments for $25,000,000 with the War Finance Corporation, but to date have only demanded $10,000,000, one-half of which will be used in North Dakota, the balance to be used in Montana, Washington and Idaho. In Oregon bankers are financing the marketing of wheat without outside aid.

Also in North Dakota bankers have come forward with financial aid, and a great many are personally active in organization work. A syndicate loan of $50,000 was arranged with bankers in Grand Forks to take care of immediate needs, and this will be increased to one-half million as liquidation goes on. The War Finance money was made available by September 15.



Geo. E. Duis
President, North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association

Sales Agencies Opened

Geo. C. Jewett, who formerly was director of the Federal Land Bank of Spokane, Washington, has been general manager of the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated for the past two years, and he is largely responsible for the success on the coast. Mr. Jewett will have personal charge of the North Dakota and Montana pools, and has left his lieutenants to handle the coast marketing. Sales agencies have been established in Minneapolis and Duluth, the former to handle milling wheats and the latter durum wheat, which constitutes the major portion of export grain. A formal application has been made for a seat in the Chamber of Commerce in Minneapolis, but the association is not depending on this to form selling connections, as it expects to deal direct with millers and foreign buyers.

Heatly and Company, with offices in most of the capitals of Europe, recognized as the largest and most reliable importing firm on the European continent, has contracted for all the export wheat of the association. This is regarded as a very fortunate arrangement, as it will relieve the association of establishing foreign sales agencies, thereby cutting down the overhead.

Geo. E. Duis, former mayor of Grand Forks, is president of the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association. He was a member of the executive committee of the National Wheat Growers, and took a prominent part at the first annual meeting at Wichita, Kansas, January, 1921, and kept the different factions together when all were up in the air in regard to ways and means. He was responsible for securing the services of Aaron Sapiro, as counsel, and he bore the brunt of the uphill fight of organization work in North Dakota. He was made chairman of a committee of 25, elected at a meeting in Grand Forks, March 22, 1921, which marks the real beginning of the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association. At that time there was not a shekel in the treasury, but Mr. Duis was instructed to sign up 50 per cent. of the wheat in this state to make the contract for that year valid.

Fortunately and expectedly he did not succeed, for the association did not have marketing facilities to care for the pool, had he succeeded. Today the association is prepared to sell the wheat of ten thousand members, constituting a pool of almost 20 million bushels. The association has no liabilities, and its assets represent a generous reserve fund for operating purposes. A. J. Scott, also one of those who kept his hand on the helm during the dark, stormy days, when wheat pooling was in its embryonic stages, is secretary. The state headquarters are in Grand Forks, North Dakota.

The association was incorporated last May at the time of affiliation with the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated.

Briefly outlined the plan of the association in regard to operation is as follows:

Five-year Contract Adopted

The farmer signs a contract obligating himself to market all his wheat through the association for five years, and is in turn guaranteed an advance at the time of delivery of grain to the elevator of a sum amounting to 70 per cent. of the local market price of wheat, the balance to be distributed pro rata among the members according to amount and grade of their wheat, after the grain is sold and the pool closed, which is expected to be about June 1 of every year. The members give an entry fee of $10 to the association to be used for organization and operating expenses. A further charge not to exceed 2 per cent. of the gross resale proceeds may be made at the discretion of the board of directors to care for general overhead expenses.

The North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association is a non-profit and non-capital organization. It is a thoroughly democratic institution. The state is divided into twenty districts, and from each district a director is elected, who must be an actual wheat grower. The final authority rests with this board, any member of which may be recalled by the other members.

When the farmer is ready to haul his grain, he delivers it to his local elevator, which by law is required to handle his product, providing it has capacity or available bins. This elevator is paid a handling fee not to exceed 4 cents per bushel, besides the regular storage fee. To facilitate matters the association generally enters into an agreement with the elevator to handle the membership grain. The farmer receives the usual warehouse receipt or storage ticket, takes it to his banker, and draws upon the

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The offices of the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, Grand Forks, N.D.

News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

SASKATCHEWAN

Constituency Meetings

Arrangements are going forward at the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for the constituency conventions which have not yet been held, and also for the great membership drive which it is proposed to hold during the month of November. In fixing the date of the latter it was necessary to have regard to the varying conditions in different parts of the province, as to weather conditions and the progress of fall work on the farms, and also to keep in mind the desirability of having the drive when cars could be utilized for transportation. Bearing these things in mind November 17 has been selected as the most convenient date for the province in general for the drive to take place.

The following constituency meetings have been arranged in the various districts and on the dates mentioned:

District 1

Morse constituency at Central Butte, on Wednesday, November 1.

Thunder Creek, at Moose Jaw, in Y.M.C.A., on Thursday, November 2.

District 2

Redberry constituency, at Speers, on Tuesday, October 31.

Jack Fish Lake, at Meota, on Wednesday, November 1.

Turtleford, at Cleeves, on Thursday, November 2.

The Battlefords, at North Battleford, on Friday, November 3.

Lloydminster, at Lashburn, on Saturday, November 4.

District 15

Cypress constituency, at Eastend, on Wednesday, November 1.

Notukeu, at Cadillac, on Thursday, November 2.

Gravelbourg, at Bateman, on Friday, November 3.

District 16

Kindersley constituency, at Kindersley, on Wednesday, November 1.

Elrose, at Elrose, on Thursday, November 2.

Thos. Sales, M.P., will represent the executive at the series of meetings in District 11, and Mr. McPhail, the Central secretary, will be the principal speaker at Pelly, Preeceville, Kelvington, Watson and Howell, from October 24 to 28, and George Edwards, vice-president of the asociation, at Cutknife, Unity and Kerrobert, on October 25, 26 and 27 respectively. The district directors of the Association and the Women's Section are also expected to be present in each case.

Grain Growers' Membership Day

The following circular has been addressed to all directors, local committeemen, and local secretaries of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by A. J. McPhail, the Central secretary of the association, viz.:

"In order that we may have the benefit and impetus of concerted action which can only come from a feeling and knowledge of participation in a widespread movement, in a great common cause, it has been decided to name Friday, November 17, as Grain Growers' Membership Day for the province of Saskatchewan. Although not in any way criticising the methods of organization which have been followed in past years, the executive feels that the plan of re-organization of the association on the basis of the provincial constituency decided on by the general convention last winter will make more definite and specific provision for thorough organization. In the past the work of organization was left chiefly in the hands of the locals, and that was good as far as it went, but it did not go far enough. Someone who was keenly interested in the movement could set himself to work and form a local, perhaps two or three of them. Each local would be supposed to serve the needs and have as members the people of the community, the boundaries of which would not be well defined. There would probably be, and in actual fact there is, much settled territory between locals, in which there is practically no association activity, and no one on whom the responsibility of association work rests.

"As a result of the decision of the last general convention to use the provincial constituencies as a basis of organization, we will have fifty-five distinct organization units within the province by the end of the first week in November, with organization machinery so complete as to enable the people in each unit to become responsible for the state of the association within their respective territories.

"About half the provincial constituencies have already been organized, and it is hoped that the other half of the organization will be complete before November 4. In each of these constituencies, or counties, a county chairman is appointed, and likewise a municipal committeeman in each municipality within the county. The county chairman, together with the municipal committeeman make up the county committee. In each municipality the municipal committeeman is expected to appoint an organizer or canvasser in each half township. That would mean that in a nine-township municipality there would be eighteen organizers. In many municipalities this plan of organization has already been carried out.

"In Wynyard county the chairman called a meeting of the municipal committeemen at which definite plans were made for the complete organization of the county. Each committeeman promised to have his municipality organized before a certain date by appointing two organizers in every township. Each committeeman also planned to call a meeting of his township organizers, who might be termed the municipal committee, at some central point in the municipality, for the purpose of discussing and deciding on the plan of organization best suited to local conditions, but most of all to make sure that every worker has a definite and clear knowledge of the aims and objects of the association, and realizes something of what a really strong organization would mean to the farming community, so that each may go out for new members equipped with an enthusiasm based on a real knowledge of the favor he is doing his neighbor in soliciting his membership fee.

"If this plan of organization is followed out systematically it will ensure that every man and woman in the province will be given an opportunity to join or refuse to join his or her own association. Up to the present time there has been no one specially responsible for any particular area, and what is anybody's business is nobody's business. Under this plan each individual worker is responsible for a particular (not very large) area whose boundaries are well defined, and he is responsible for giving every individual in the territory over which he has supervision an opportunity to join the association.

"Some people are not in favor of a spectacular membership drive, as they say it brings no lasting strength to the association. I think perhaps they are right, and I do not think this should be looked upon as a spectacular drive. It is a methodical, business-like method of organization which it is hoped will be made permanent. Every man and woman in the agricultural community should be given an opportunity at least once each year to join his or her own association, and this is a method which will provide fairly comprehensive and adequate machinery for this purpose.

"It should not in any way interfere with the work done by the locals. The locals this year as well as in other years have been working and doing good work in keeping up the strength of the association in different districts. That work should go on the same as ever, but it will now be supplemented and helped by the general systematic provincial-wide canvass to be made yearly.

"The men and women who join the association through the solicitation of the township organizers will be asked to state the local to which they wish to belong. This should prevent any confusion. If there is no local in the district it should be the duty of one of the district or county organizers to organize one without delay. A local in every schoolhouse would be an ideal state of affairs for the association.

"Please remember that although so much has been said in this letter about the county and county officials, the district director is still charged with the duty of supervising the activities of the association within the district. Each district contains from two to five provincial constituencies. It is anticipated that the district director and the county chairman in each district will co-operate to the fullest extent possible in furthering the interests of the association.

"Membership cards and report forms will be supplied from the Central office to all municipal committeemen, who will be able to distribute them to the organizers in their respective municipalities.

"While in the ordinary course the membership year terminates on December 31, and membership fees are due and payable on January 1, and while it seems only fair that, as all farmers, both members and non-members, have benefited in like measure from the activities of the association, all members enrolled now should follow the ordinary course; nevertheless for purposes of this campaign all new members enrolled now will not be expected to pay again until the fall of 1923.

"Please remember that this statement or outline of action is not meant to be hard and fast, but simply a suggested plan that may be followed in detail or not as is thought desirable.

"Each county organization should feel itself responsible for the efficiency of the association within its borders, and adopt the methods which appear best suited to bring about the desired result.

"If we can go about the work of our association in some such systematic manner as outlined above, surely we can ensure, as nearly as that can be done, that each corner of every district in the province, however remote, will be thoroughly organized.

"Yours truly,

"(Signed) A. J. McPhail,

"Central Secretary."

ALBERTA

Ask Parliamentary Enquiry

Ghost Pine U.F.A. local unanimously passed the following resolution, which was forwarded for consideration at the forthcoming annual convention of the Bow River Federal Constituency Association:

"Whereas, the Dominion of Canada is at present suffering from an industrial depression which is causing distress and hardship to the majority of our citizens and is causing unrest which may well be viewed with alarm, and

"Whereas, we do not believe that this depression is due to the Great War, as we emerged from the war with increased productive powers, and our great natural resources intact, but believe that our credit system is inefficient and is the fundamental cause of the ever-recurring and intensifying waves of depression;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we instruct our member for Bow River to use his influence in insisting that a full and complete parliamentary enquiry be made into the credit system before the present Bank Act comes up for revision in parliament."

Pass Vote of Confidence

A joint meeting of the Wainwright U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals was addressed by J. R. Love, M.L.A. After his address Mr. Love answered several questions from the audience, following which a resolution of confidence in the Alberta government and the local member was passed unanimously.

Ship Four Cars Livestock

One of the largest shipments of livestock sent by the Duffield local went forward recently, and consisted of four car loads of sheep, cattle and hogs.

Want Constable and J.P.

A largely attended U.F.A. meeting in Barnwell heard an address by L. Peterson, M.L.A., which was followed by questions and discussion, dealing with the two sessions of the legislature. The meeting considered the matter of having a justice of the peace and a constable in Barnwell, and a report was given from the government, giving permission for the appointment of such officials.

Raise Funds for Stable

An auction sale of vegetables, home cooking, etc., donated by the members, was held by East Springs local, and netted $65. This money is to be used in building a stable at the school, which will be used for the horses of the school children, and also as a place for farmers to feed their teams while going to market.

Mr. Garland Tours Riding

E. J. Garland, M.P., is addressing a series of meetings throughout Bow River constituency, during the latter part of October and November.

Ask Moratorium

A resolution passed by the Pleasington local asks for a moratorium, declaring that the municipal district, the grain elevators and one of the banks in the nearest town are withholding all cash payments for grain hauled in by farmers who owe for taxes, and that, in many instances, the whole of the crop will not pay all the taxes due.

Full Program at Frog Lake

The business transacted at a recent meeting of Frog Lake local included the passing of a resolution asking the government to make changes in the mail route and mail service, the devising of a scheme to advertise estray livestock, a report of the school fair which was inaugurated by the U.F.A. district association, and several routine matters.

Want Hundred Per Cent. Local

At a recent meeting of the Lougheed U.F.A. local, a membership drive was planned, which it is expected will make the local one hundred per cent. efficient. The drive will be in charge of M. Pope, the president, assisted by voluntary canvassers, and will take place in November. At the same meeting addresses were heard from W. T. Lucas, M.P., and A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., dealing with Dominion and provincial political matters, and with the position of the organization. A resolution was passed, after discussion, protesting the increase in assessment proposed by the Asquith municipality.

Oppose Retention Officials

The Science Mound local instructed their delegates to the provincial constituency convention to oppose the retaining in office by the provincial government of officials who held positions in the Liberal party who are opposed to the U.F.A. political movement. This local also passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the indemnity paid to members at the last special session was not too high.

Ask For Old Age Pensions

A resolution passed by Saltaux local asks their federal member to introduce in the House of Commons a measure providing for old age pensions. The

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How much extra money do you want to earn in your spare time?

Would you like to have a pleasant home occupation which would enable you to earn money in your spare time? An occupation that has proven successful for women and men, too, all over the country. An occupation at which others have earned all the way from $1.00 a week to $25.00 or even more, a week, depending upon the time devoted to the work and the individual ability of the worker.

THE wife and mother of today carries a tremendous burden in trying to make both ends meet—to stretch out her husband's salary so as to pay the rent, the butcher, baker, insurance, heating and lighting bills, keep the children and herself looking respectable, and to enjoy an occasional little outing.

It is a very trying problem—and the wonder is where a woman ever gains the experience and patience to handle the finance of the home as efficiently and economically as she does.

Many women are searching for something to do at home through which they can earn money during spare minutes or a few idle hours. Something that they can pick up and lay down at will, yet be sure of getting a money return for the time they devote to the work. Such work must not be unduly laborious, or of a mental type, but must be work that can be easily handled and in line with her training and natural aptitude for making things to wear.

A great number of women have found this type of home work in knitting socks on the Auto Knitter. In fact, this year the Auto Knitter Company will pay for over 150,000 pairs of socks, made in Canadian homes during spare time by women who own Auto Knitter Machines. And they will pay to these knitters in wages a total of more than $18,000 in payment for their work.

These socks made by Auto Knitter home workers, are known and sold under the name of Olde Tyme Wool Socks. They are retailed in the stores of over 1,000 dealers in Canada. They are advertised in national magazines and newspapers, and so popular have these socks become that the sales are increasing rapidly as well as the number of dealers handling them. The earnings of these home workers vary with the amount of time devoted to the work and the speed of the individual operator, but whether the amount earned be large or small, it is most welcome and helps to make the lives of these workers easier and happier.

Mrs. A. M. Scott, of British Columbia, recently wrote to us, saying:

"I received my machine four months ago and I am only sorry I did not get it four years ago, as in four months (only working in my spare time and not interfering in the least with my housework or care of family) I have made over $110.00, besides paying for the machine and keeping my boys so comfortable in nice warm socks and stockings. I used to worry such a lot and wonder how we were going to make ends meet, but now I feel the problem is solved, as I am sure that when I have done so well in the past four months I will do much more in the future."

Auto Knitter spare time home workers are always sure of selling every pair of standard socks, because we give a five-year contract to every owner of an Auto Knitter, which definitely binds us to receive hosiery and pay a stated price for every dozen pairs made to our standard on the Auto Knitter and sent to us. As a matter of fact, out of the thousands of pairs of socks that are sent to us, less than 5% of the number received are rejected. Besides the price paid for the work we also replace pound for pound the yarn used in the standard socks which you send to us under our work contract. This contract which we give is absolutely binding on this company to receive for acceptance either large or small lots of standard socks from our workers, and to pay a fixed wage, which you know in advance, for them. Yet the workers themselves are not bound by this contract to us in any way whatsoever.

Auto Knitter Helped Daughters through Normal School

Mrs. G. Geldof, of Manitoba, recently wrote us, in part:

"I must tell you what the Auto Knitter has done for the family, although I can work only six hours a day and that only in winter time. My Auto Knitter helped to keep my eldest daughter in boarding school. It got her the new clothes she needed and provided her with spending money. During the winter the Auto Knitter procured the household supplies. I desired that my youngest daughter should also study the teaching profession, so she went to the same school as her sister. And so we were able to keep the girls in school. My daughter is now a professional teacher and her sister will be teaching also after the next summer holidays. A year ago my husband bought a car in an auction sale. It needed a pair of new tires and we wanted a barrel of gasoline. Again the Auto Knitter came to our aid. With the proceeds of a month's work we were able to get the tires and gasoline. And lastly, the Auto Knitter has kept us busily happy all winter and made me forget the dreariness of this country."

All of the Amazing Truth Cannot Be Told

It is a fact that the amount of earnings reported to us by some of our workers with the Auto Knitter are surprisingly large. If we were to show you many of the letters written to us by Auto Knitter workers, you would hardly believe what you read with your own eyes. Large amounts are earned by many knitters whom we prefer to class as exceptional, but a much larger number of workers earn more modest sums which they find worth while and helpful.

But, back of these gratifying spare-time earnings lies the simple fact that the people worked. If you want to keep your house in order you must work. If you want to make your own clothes you must work. Nothing ever does work of itself. And the Auto Knitter is no exception. The more time that you work at it, the more adept you become and, naturally, the more socks you will produce. You could have an Auto Knitter in your home for a year, but if you don't operate it, you wouldn't make one cent out of it. That's common sense, isn't it? The Auto Knitter is for workers, and in the hands of such it will answer every demand made upon it for reliability, speed and earning capacity.

And whether such people can turn out a dozen standard pairs of socks a week or ten or more dozen, we will gladly pay for every pair of standard socks that they send us.

How You Can Make Money At Home

Clearly and briefly, here is our proposition: The Auto Knitter Hosiery Company enters into a five-year agreement to buy all the standard socks you knit on the Auto Knitter and send in to them, paying a fixed guaranteed price. Checks will be sent promptly for each lot, large or small. Replacement yarn is also sent you pound for pound for that used in the socks you send to us. Previous experience in hand-knitting is not necessary, as full directions for operating the machine are contained in the instruction book sent with every Auto Knitter. The Auto Knitter comes with a sock already started in it and its operation is not difficult, but like your sewing machine there is a right way and a wrong way to operate it, and your first sock may not be a perfect one, just as the first work you did on your sewing machine was not perfect. The fact that there are women and men all over the country who are making money at Auto Knitting, and who learned to use their machines without assistance other than their instruction book shows that the operation of the Auto Knitter can be accomplished by average women and men.

Write Today for FREE Information

If you are seeking some way to turn spare moments into money, then we would like to send you all of the facts about the Auto Knitter. We want you to know all about this new, pleasant occupation that can be conducted right in your own home as a means of earning dollars in spare hours. You do not place yourself under the slightest obligation by signing and mailing the coupon—or write a letter if you prefer. The full details which we send to you are absolutely free.

The Auto Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co. Ltd.
Dept. 2910A, 1870 Davenport Road, West Toronto, Ont.

The Auto Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co. Ltd.
Dept. 2910A, 1870 Davenport Road, West Toronto, Ont.

Send me full particulars about Making Money at Home with the Auto Knitter. I enclose three cents postage to cover cost of mailing, etc. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY..... PROVINCE.....

$10,000 Prize Campaign

Officially Opens Today, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1922

55 Prizes and Cash Commissions

EVERYBODY WINS

THINK OF THE SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY OFFERED YOU IN THIS BIG CAMPAIGN. FOUR AUTOMOBILES, 51 OTHER PRIZES AND A GUARANTEE OF 15 PER CENT. CASH COMMISSION IF YOU FAIL TO WIN A PRIZE, FOR A LITTLE OF YOUR SPARE TIME DURING THE NEXT FEW WEEKS. TRUE—NOT EVERYONE CAN WIN AN AUTOMOBILE, BUT YOU WILL FIND THE WORK INTERESTING AND PLEASANT. A SPORTSMAN OR WOMAN APPRECIATES GOOD CLEAN COMPETITION, EVEN THOUGH THEY MAY NOT BE ASSURED OF A PRIZE OR CASH COMMISSION.

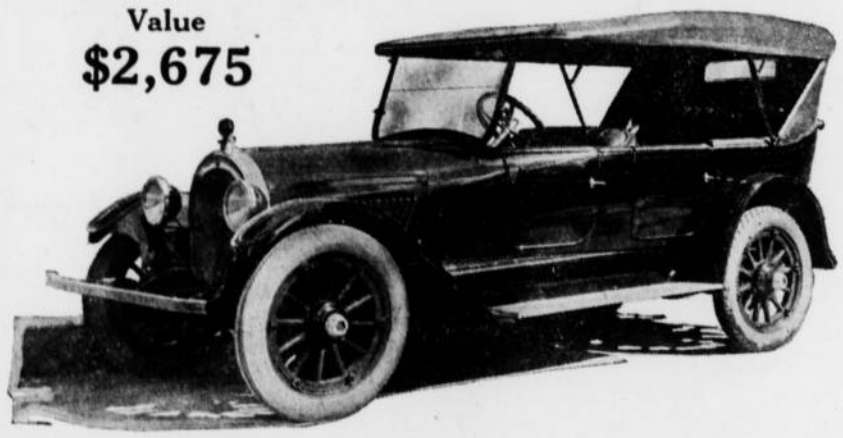
THIS IS THE BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE TO READERS OF A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN CANADA—IT MAY NOT BE REPEATED.

SEND IN YOUR ENTRY BLANK TODAY, AND WE WILL SEND YOU RECEIPT BOOKS AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION IMMEDIATELY.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS BUT ONCE—THIS MAY BE YOURS—MAKE IT COUNT.

Capital Grand Prize, Oldsmobile Touring Car

Value $2,675



This is the Oldsmobile, 8-cylinder, Thoroughbred Model 46, 7-passenger Touring Car. Purchased from and is on display at the Breen Motor Co., Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, Man.

Be a Winner--Enter TODAY

Schedule of Credits and Subscription Rates

These credits apply on subscriptions sent in at any time up to and including Wednesday, November 29, 1922:

	Amount	Credits
1-Year Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide	$1.00	10,000
3-Year Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide	2.00	30,000
5-Year Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide	3.00	80,000

Big Vote Offer

The above scale of credits is positively the largest of the entire campaign. This offer closes Wednesday, November 29, 1922. After this date the schedule of credits will be reduced 10 per cent. Make the best of this BIG VOTE OFFER by entering your name as a Candidate TODAY.

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	Value
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The True Communists of Russia

The Conservatism of Russia is Today to be Found in Her Peasant Communes Which, Undeterred by War, Revolution and Bolshevism, Have Perpetuated Their Democratic Traditions

NEARLY everyone in Canada nowadays thinks of Russia in terms of socialism. To many of us the Russian commune and communism seem anonymous. Yet, as a matter of fact, none of the peoples in Russia were so little affected by the Red revolution as the peasants who go to make up the communes. The Russian peasant is a strict individualist and a patriot. The Soviet leaders well knew the peasant's theory concerning his own property, and when Russian industry was nationalized no attempts were made to nationalize the lands of the peasants. Instead a system of requisitioning all of the crop surplus to farm consumption requirements was attempted by the Soviet government. The peasants promptly reduced their acreage and requisitioning has now been reduced to a reasonable level of taxation.

The social organization of rural Russia is well described by Governor Goodrich, of Indiana, in an article in the September issue of Current History, from which the following is taken:

The Peasant Commune

The peasant commune, or Mir (literally world), is a thoroughly democratic, self-governing body, and is not the result of communism as we know it It is of ancient origin, has come down to modern civilization as an offshoot of the old tribal system, and the Russian peasant has lived under its form of government for centuries.

In these village communes the peasants hold their land in common, the title resting in the commune, which alone can dispose of it. The one exception is that the peasant is the owner of his home in the commune; this includes the yard attached, which is always small, usually not over 150 feet square. In some communes the peasant may own a small tract for his garden and orchard. But communism stops here. The commune recognizes the right of the worker to own and hold the title to such personal property as he may accumulate, and to dispose of it as he sees fit. In this respect the communist is a strict individualist. He recognizes the right of no government to take away from him the reward for that which he has produced by his own labor.

The method of administering the commune follows that of the old New England town meeting. Meetings of the communes are held at frequent intervals, the frequency and the date of the meetings being determined by the commune itself, and at these meetings the male members of the communes who are heads of families are entitled to vote. The vote is ordinarily taken by raising the hand in assent to or dissent from the matter proposed. In one commune during my visit to the Volga region, I found that, since the famine, meetings are held every Sunday immediately after church. All the communes which I visited held meetings at least once each month. At the communal meetings all matters of common interest are discussed and appropriate action taken. Committees are appointed to settle certain matters. The question of fertilizers, seed grains, crop valuation, the time and manner of sowing, the best method of cultivation, taxation, allotment of lands and all other matters of community interest are discussed.

At the annual or semi-annual meeting of the commune, held for the election of officers, the executive officers are chosen. They are usually called the president and secretary of the commune. The secretary keeps all the books and records. These communal records show the number of people in the commune, the heads of families, the children, and include a record of the births, deaths and marriages. A record is also kept of the number of desiatins of grains planted, of seeds sowed, and of the yield and value of the crops. This record is sent to the central office of the province and from there to the Russian capital.

One of the important duties of the commune is to allot the land to the various members of the commune for cultivation. This allotment is always made on the basis of the number of people in the commune, each member receiving a share of land in proportion to the number of persons in his family. The frequency with which the allotments are to be made is determined by each commune for itself. Usually the allotment of land is made for one year only, but in some instances the allotment stands for two or three years. In other instances the period is indeterminate, the allotment standing as made until the commune itself determines that the situation demands a new allotment. Sometimes the allotment is made in groups, so that if a number of families prefer, they can have their land allotted to their group in one consignment, pool their horses and farming implements, and so work their ground more efficiently.

It will readily be seen that though the duty of the commune to allot the land is fixed, and the right of the individual to receive a share in the communal land is vested in him without prejudice, the directive machinery is always in the hands of the commune. The pasture and woodlands, the willow, marsh and peat lands also are owned by the commune, which has the right of alloting and governing these. Recently the Soviet government recommended to the communes that all allotments in the communes be made permanent, thus giving the individual a certain title to the land, or rather the right of permanent occupation—a recommendation dangerously near to recognizing the right of private property in land, and certainly singular, coming as it did from a socialistic government. So far as I could learn, not a single commune had acted on the recommendation.

Farmer Not Isolated

Under the method of allotment, it is easily possible that a man's land may be distant five or six versts and in the larger communes even 10 versts from his home. This has resulted in the devising of plans whereby the occupants of adjoining allotments of land in the more distant districts often join together, pooling their horses, oxen, camels and farming implements, pooling their labor, going to their distant allotments and working together until the planting is completed, then joining forces to harvest the crops later in the season.

The scheme of alloting the lands has of course made the individual farm and the semi-isolated farm home, as we know it in America, impossible in Russia. I did not see in all that part of rural Russia which I traversed a single isolated peasant home. The homes of these people, by the very nature of the communal agreements, are necessarily concentrated in the villages. There is no right of continuous possession which makes home building, as we know it, practicable or even possible, in any other place than the peasant village or communal centre from which radiates the life of the commune.

The Russian communes for many years before the revolution transacted much of their business through the co-operative societies, which are very strong in Russia, having a membership of about eighty millions. Through these societies the Russian peasant marketed his surplus food-stuffs, and through them he purchased his needed supplies. The disastrous economic breakdown in Russia has gratly hampered the activities of these organizations, but with the resumption of free trading under the new policy they will again resume their old place in the life of the Russian commune and become an important factor in the upbuilding of the republic.

In addition to the administration of strictly communal affairs, the commune exercises certain rights in the government of the province and of the Soviet republic. Each commune selects a representative to the state or provincial assembly, each of which in turn

Continued on Page 21

Corn and Peas or Summerfallow

W. D. Trego Has Mind Made Up About the Practical Value of Corn—Now Concerned with the Question of Producing It Cheaply on Big Scale

THE matter of producing fodder corn on land while it is being prepared for a wheat crop has passed the experimental stage with me and I am now getting down to the matter of finding the best and cheapest way of producing it. As I have stated in previous articles on the subject, I have proven that land which has produced a crop of fodder corn or has ripened the little squaw corn is in just as good condition to receive a wheat crop as if it had been properly summerfallowed, provided the land has been kept free from all weeds while the corn crop is growing.

Some of my neighbors who have tried to grow corn without going to the expense of providing themselves with the proper tools to seed it with and to cultivate it with, have not procured as good crops of wheat after the corn crop as they have on their summerfallow lands, and have blamed the corn for taking the substance out of their land, when it was the weeds which were allowed to grow up in their corn rows which reduced their yield of wheat the following year when the land was seeded to wheat.

Weedy land can not be planted to corn with an ordinary grain drill and kept clean by any ordinary cultivation. The hoe is the only tool which can be used to keep the weeds out of the rows if it is planted with a grain drill, and very few farmers have the time to use a hoe on all their summerfallow to keep it clean. The only solution then is to get the proper equipment for planting as well as for cultivating the crop with when you begin growing it. I purchased a corn planter and two two-row cultivators when I started growing corn in 1918, but after five years experience I find I made a mistake in buying the corn planter but the cultivators are all right.

Tried Checkrow Planter

The first three years I checkrowed the corn and cultivated it both ways, but there was always some weeds grew up in the hills which we could not get at with the cultivators, and we could not afford to pull them by hand, so we then begun using what is called "furrow openers," on our planters which opened up a small furrow in the plowed land and the corn was planted in the bottom of the furrow. With this method we could, by harrowing the corn leagthwise of the rows just as it was coming through the ground and again when it was about five inches high, destroy all weeds between the rows with the harrows and roll enough dirt into the rows to smother the small weeds which were starting in the rows without injuring the corn, but it required a large force of men and teams to plow and harrow and pack the land to get it ready for the planter, so it made it difficult to handle a very large acreage in that way.

I have been hearing about the farmers growing corn in Kansas and Nebraska by the listing method, but I had never seen listers used until this season when two of my neighbors bought listers for putting in their corn crops, and it was not until I saw them planting corn as fast with one man and six head of horses as I was planting with six men and thirty-four head of horses, that I really begun to realize why the farmers in Kansas and Nebraska quit plowing their land and used the listers. I still thought that all my work of plowing, harrowing, packing and depositing the seed in good loose soil would give me a better crop than they would have until I watched the results. It was an experiment with them as well as with me, and they made the mistake of buying the cheapest listers that the John Deere Company had to offer in place of buying the best one this firm had. The listers my neighbors bought were not only much lighter constructed, but did not have the furrow wheels behind to steady the back end of the machine and to act as packers after the subsoiler which is used to loosen the land in the bottom of the furrow.

Germination After Lister

The seed which was deposited by this lister on the hard moist soil below the subsoiler germinated readily where ever it was covered by an inch or more of fine soil, but where the soil was left in lumps which allowed the air to come in contact with the seed it did not germinate. The method I was using left the seed deposited in the loose soil and it did not germinate unless it had two inches or more of covering, and it required several days more time for it to absorb sufficient moisture to cause it to germinate than it did where it was deposited right on the firm moist soil at the bottom of the furrow. I am sure if the work had been done by a good lister that the pressure of the two back furrow wheels to firm down the soil as it was broken up by the subsoiler would have given 100 per cent. germination, even with the small amount of moisture we had in the land this spring. As it was, the germination was about 75 per cent.

I have decided to discontinue doing any stubbling-in of any grain in the future or seeding any on fall or spring plowed land, and to discontinue the practice of a bare summerfallow. I am planning to seed 800 acres to corn next spring, and to seed field peas right in the rows with the corn. I have tried the plan of planting peas with the corn this season, and am sure it will prove a great success as a lot of peas can grow right along with the corn without in any manner interfering with the corn, and they will add fertility to the soil just the same as alfalfa or clovers do, and the corn serves to hold the peas from lodging, and it requires no additional expense to seed, cultivate or harvest that part of the crop beyond the cost of the seed.

Peas do Not Increase Cost

By the use of the lister I can produce a crop of corn and peas up to

A brush-breaker at work on the farm of J. O. Stewart, Sunny Dale Farm, Grande Prairie, Alberta.

Wholesalers Dumbfounded

They cannot understand how it is that we can sell these goods at such unheard-of prices. The reason is that the goods are all **British Government Army Surplus Supplies**, purchased by us **Direct from the Old Country** in tremendous quantities **For Cash**, and we are therefore able to pass on these almost **Unbelievable Bargains** to the people of Canada. Don't confuse these genuine British Government goods with inferior goods to be obtained elsewhere.

COMPLETE

Saddle Outfit $12.50

This is our great leader, and we have sold thousands of outfits during the past few months. Complete outfit consists of **Imperial Cavalry Saddle**, with **Cinch and Stirrups**; 4½-lb. **All-Wool Saddle Blanket**; **Riding Bridle**, with lines and bit; and **Military Tethering Rope**—all yours for only $12.50. Sold on our money-back guarantee. The wholesale price of the leather in the saddle alone would cost far more than we are asking for the whole outfit.

A Real Boot At Last!

South African FIELD BOOTS $5.50 PER PAIR

These all-leather Boots are causing a tremendous sensation, as there is nothing to equal them on the Canadian market today. Made of the choicest tan calf, with two single solid butt soles, leather-lined throughout, and so strongly made and reinforced that it is almost impossible to wear them out.

SPECIAL FEATURES—(1) Damp-proof filling between upper and first sole; (2) Stout first all-leather sole; (3) Patent waterproof layer between the two soles; (4) Stout solid bend outer sole, fully damp-proof and waterproof; (5) Double waterproof tongue.

Note the stamp on the sole. No others genuine. State size required.

An Unprecedented Bargain

All-Wool Army BLANKETS $1.95 Each

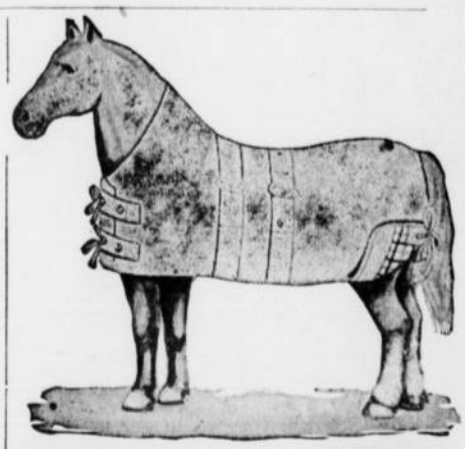
These are specially adapted for use on the farm, and it is only because we were able to secure tremendous quantities that we can offer them at such extraordinarily low price. They are **All-Wool**, in assorted shades, but we cannot guarantee to have any particular shade in stock. Sold on our money-back guarantee—but you'll never want to send them back.

All-Wool Army Socks

These are made of beautiful wool and finely finished, with splendid wearing qualities. We could wholesale tremendous quantities of them at this price.

45c Per Pair

If you don't like the goods, return them, and we'll cheerfully refund your money. References, Canadian Bank of Commerce.



Magnificent Quality HORSE BLANKETS $3.25 EACH

These are thoroughly waterproof, weight 10½ lbs. each, and a splendid **Wool Lining** makes them very warm. Made with two surcingles, with brass eyelets. We have never offered anything in which we have such great confidence as this.

Numbers of other lines listed in our Illustrated Catalogue, free upon request. Mention Department A when ordering.

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TO THE OLD COUNTRY FOR CHRISTMAS

Doesn't matter how good a Canadian you may have become—or how many years you've lived in this Dominion—doesn't change your loyalty or affection for Canada at all—there's something rather appealing in this idea. The Old Country for Christmas! Breathes there a man with soul so dead who never to himself has said, and so on and so forth—or as they used to sing in the trenches, in that little ballad of "Blighty",

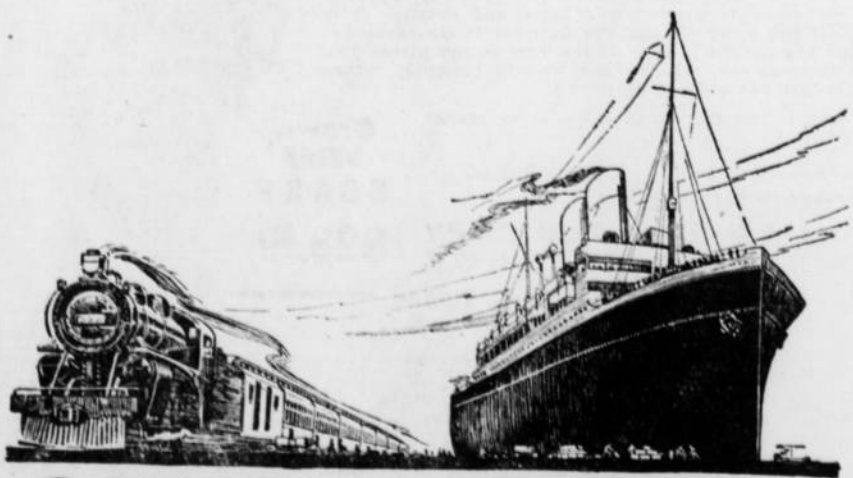
Drop me over there—put me anywhere—
Liverpool, Leeds or Birmingham—well, I don't care!

And for Christmas! Shades of Dickens and Burns! Think of the Sussex Downs, or Devonshire, or Ayrshire, or Somerset, or Norfolk, or Perthshire, or wherever it is in that tight little Island or the Free State that you come from!

Think of walking up the Strand, giving the old burg the once-over—or bringin' in th' New Year by first fittin' a' yer auld freen's—or whatever it is they do in Ireland or down in Lloyd George's country to celebrate Christmas.

Ask any Canadian Pacific agent for the Christmas sailings. Canadian Pacific trains will carry you speedily from any part of Canada down to the port where you embark. Then from Montreal or Quebec up to the end of November, or from St. John after that, one of the large, comfortable and famous Canadian Pacific steamships will rush you over to Liverpool, Glasgow or Southampton.

And take the whole family! See, how many children are there to show off to grandma? And some of them have mothers, too, that grandma never saw. And then some of these young fellows who get Old Country mail so regularly—well, they may as well buy a double ticket for the return trip, before they start.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

harvest time, including the cost of the seed, for just about the same expense as a good summerfallow would cost. All that the feed will cost me is the expense of cutting and stooking it after it is grown. I find a lot of farmers have the idea that the corn stubs must be removed before the land can be seeded to grain but this is a mistake. The corn being cut while it is green there is not sufficient strength in them to interfere with a grain drill or a harrow, but there is enough strength in them to stand up against the wind so as to prevent the snow from blowing off the field during the winter, and to prevent the soil from blowing in the spring before the grain gets up so as to prevent the soil from blowing.

I have purchased three power listers with separate seed hoppers for the corn and peas, and I aim to regulate them so as to deposit a grain of corn every foot in the rows and a pea every six inches. I will begin the preparation of my land for next year's crop by listing all of it shallow this fall so as to cover all weed seed and grain on the ridges to a depth of about two inches, and to firm the soil down by pulling a packer behind each lister just long enough to ride on the two ridges so as to create an ideal seed bed to germinate all seeds while I am seeding my grain crop in the spring.

The subsoiler behind the lister I will set to run about three and one-half inches below the lister, so as to loosen up the soil to a good depth in the bottom of the furrow in order to allow all moisture from the fall rains and winter's snows to penterate the soil and the two-furrow wheels following the subsoiler will firm the soil down sufficiently to create an ideal mulch to hold the moisture.

In the spring, about May 1 or May 10, I will start the listers splitting the ridges and destroying all weeds and grain that have started, and planting the corn and peas all at the same operation. I will aim to run the listers about five inches deep in the spring, and set the subsoilers about two inches below, so as to cover the corn and peas to that depth, and to create a mulch to hold the moisture at the bottom of the furrows and pull the packers behind to create a mulch on the tops of the ridges.

Inoculate to Produce Best Quality Silage

A Cheap and Practical Way to Ensure Good Silage from Poor Quality Fodder—British Columbia Farmers Utilize Grain Sprouted in the Stook by Ensiling and Inoculating

THE production of good quality silage is not difficult when the quality of the fodder is high, when the silo is air-tight, and when enough help is on hand to ensure thorough tramping. The two latter factors are largely under the control of the farmer, but untimely frost, immature fodder, pressure of work, and unexpected delays sometimes present him with a real problem. The agronomy department of the Agricultural College at Vancouver, working in co-operation with some practical farmers, has worked out a plan which promises to help in these emergencies.

The changes which take place in ensiled fodder are pretty generally understood. If moisture is present, which is generally the case, fermentation sets in within a few hours after the fodder goes into the silo. The first sign of change is a rise in temperature and the creation of carbonic acid gas. The temperature rarely exceeds 85 or 90 degrees except at the surface where, owing to the presence of air, fermentation is more rapid. The air which fills the little spaces between the particles of fodder is consumed in the formation of the gas, or else, being lighter, filters up through the mass.

From this point on, the presence of oxygen, the life-sustaining element in air, is fatal to the production of good silage. If air is present, molds generate and moldy silage is a dangerous feed. If air is excluded, various acids are produced which act as preservatives on the rest of the mass. Chief among these are lactic and acetic acids. Lactic acid is that which develops in souring milk and imparts to the milk its characteristic sour taste. The housewife handles acetic acid every day in the substance she calls vinegar.

The germs of sour milk are present at all times in the air. All that is required to produce sourness is to expose the milk and keep it at ordinary room temperature. But then there are different strains of lactic acid bacteria, just as there are different strains of Shorthorn cattle or Red Fife wheat. The producer of fancy butter is mighty particular as to what kind he employs in the ripening of his cream. He first pasteurizes the cream to kill all the undesirable bacteria and then inoculates with a special strain. If the inoculation of milk by special strains of germs will provide the desired flavor and keep down the growth of undesirable germs in milk, why wouldn't it do the same thing in silage? That is the problem the Agricultural College in British Columbia set itself out to solve in 1919 and three seasons' experience makes the experimenters very enthusiastic about adopting silage inoculation in everyday farm practice as a chief means of preventing spoilage in good material and of making available for silage fodder damaged by unfavorable weather.

Ensiled Stover Successfully

In each year some striking proofs were obtained of the value of inoculating with good germs. In 1919, due to a breakdown with the silage cutter, silo filling was interrupted. The last half of the corn crop was stacked in the fields and stood through six weeks of rainy weather awaiting cutter repairs. By the time the machinery was in working order the corn standing in the field was mouldy and would probably have made silage of very questionable value. It was inoculated, and the college report states that when the silo was opened the following spring, the ensilage came out even better, as far as flavor and quality were concerned, than the uninoculated silage made from sound corn.

In another instance a seed corn grower in the interior of British Columbia wanted to make his dry stover into ensilage after harvesting the ears. He had attempted to do this before, but had achieved only moderately good results in spite of careful wetting and packing. The use of a lactic acid culture in 1919 brought about a wonderful improvement of the fermentation, and he has secured, states the report, good silage every year after inoculating the dry stover.

Inoculation of ensilage was subjected to a very severe test in the fall of 1920 when a large acreage of grain was standing in the stook during an exceptionally long and extremely intense period of rainy weather. The university advised farmers to put the worst of this grain into the silo, mixing 250 pounds of corn and beet tops or other vegetable greens in with the silage, inoculating the lot. Every one of the co-operating experimenters reported successful salvage of feed, which seemed doomed otherwise to have rotted. In 1921, forty farmers inoculated with culture obtained from the University, as compared with 22 the previous year and six the first year. Success seems to have been uniform.

What Does It Cost?

The questions which present themselves to the practical farmer are: What does it cost? How much time does it take? Does it require any special information to inoculate? Any good dairy supply house can furnish desirable lactic acid cultures for a trifling price. The contents of the bottle is stirred into the required amount of fresh skim-milk, which should be kept at a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees for 24 to 48 hours. The easiest and safest way to secure uniform inoculation is to allow the fluid, which may be diluted with water, to trickle into the blower by means of a hose at the rate of 1-1.5 gallons per load. Where other means are used of transporting the ensilage than the blower, one may distribute the lactic acid culture in the silo with an ordinary sprinkling can.

Tractors Make Good at Ottawa

One is inclined to regard an experimental farm as a place where labor costs are entirely subordinated to thoroughness and quality of work. On the contrary, the report of the Dominion Field Husbandman, E. S. Hopkins, for the 1921 crop year, stresses the question of cost to such an extent that it reads more like the expert report of a chartered accountant than the standard type of experimental farm report. In regard to tractor operation he states as follows:

"Tractors have proved very satisfactory for farm work. On the main farm practically all the plowing and discing are now done by tractors. Many tractors will disc as much in a day as from six to eight horses and, moreover, may be operated, if desired, longer hours than horses. It is an ordinary day's work to double-disc from 16 to 20 acres. Such rapid work frequently enables fields being seeded before a rain storm, thus avoiding additional cultivation of the land and delay in seeding the grain. Plowing may be done rapidly, from four to five acres being an ordinary day's work, and, moreover, no delay is experienced on account of hot weather."

Fighting Rust for Centuries

Two thousand years ago the ancients were fighting wheat rust unsuccessfully by making many sacrifices to their gods.

The great Aristotle mentioned wheat rust in Greece during the fourth century before Christ. The Roman author, Pliny, called it "the greatest pest of the crops" the first century after Christ.

It was Ovid, the Roman poet, who lived from B.C. 43 to A.D. 17, who tells us how the Romans of his day tried to keep the wheat rust from spoiling their crop.

The Romans of that day believed in a rust god whom they called Robigus, and they thought this god could control the wheat rust. They thought he could make the rust destroy the wheat, or he could ward off the disaster, so they attempted to win the god's favor by offering sacrifices to him. Each year on the twenty-fifth day of April they celebrated a feast called the Robigalia to please this god, for this was just about the time the rust usually attacked the wheat. The procession marched out from Rome to the sacred grove in a place called the "lucus Robigi." There the priest offered up a prayer to the rust god, begging him to spare the crops. An offering of wine was poured on the altar, incense was cast into the flames, and the entrails of a sheep and a dog were burned on the altar. It was the rule that the dog had to be red or of a reddish color, because that was symbolical of the color of the wheat enemy.

Bank House With Straw

There is no advantage in using stable litter for banking the house to keep it warm in winter and there is a decided disadvantage in using it.

Clean straw, according to actual test, is one of the best insulating materials we have when fairly well packed. It is better than the stable manure because it contains more air spaces which holds the heat in and prevents cold air from entering. Stable manure does generate and give off heat when handled in the deep layer of a hotbed but when placed around a building this heating will amount to very little, and is absolutely of no benefit since it lasts for only a few days. On the other hand it is not only offensive but unsanitary, often endangering the household water supply.

Fine straw is better than coarse, and flax straw is excellent for this purpose. If the straw is slightly dampened, it will pack down better. Clean dirt may then be used to hold it down and prevent its blowing around in case woven wire or other binder is not available.

Ladybugs congregate after the first frost in the Rocky Mountains, entering rocky crevices where they become dormant. The bugs are then gathered and put into boxes until early spring, when they are sold to orchardists to prey upon aphis and other plant life.

Explains Middleman System

A paper on Agricultural Economics, and dealing with the economic problems with which the farmer has to cope, the marketing problems brought about by agricultural and industrial expansion, the reasons for the middleman system and a summary of the facts to show how co-operation helps to solve marketing problems has been prepared by the Co-operative Markets Branch of the provincial department of agriculture, and will be distributed free of charge to farmers and all others interested in the subject who apply for a copy.

In letters to A. J. McPhail, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and J. G. Raynor, of the Extension Department, College of Agriculture, Saskatoon; J. F. Booth, markets commissioner for the province writes: "Last winter we prepared a short history of Co-operation for the use of Agricultural Co-operative Associations and locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. There was a considerable demand for copies which leads me to think that another paper dealing with a subject of general interest to the farming community should now be available for distribution. We are accordingly preparing a paper dealing with Agricultural Economics.

"The papers will be distributed free of charge by the Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and will be distributed free of charge to farmers of the province generally, and to any person interested in the subject who will apply for a copy.

"While the paper is being prepared primarily for the agricultural community a copy will gladly be forwarded to any person interested in the subject.

"We suggest that the paper be read at one of the periodical meetings held during the winter by the local unit of your organization and we believe that profitable discussions could follow."

A monument has been raised in Iowa this summer to commemorate the discovery by Jesse Hyatt, in 1874, of the Delicious apple. Another unique ceremony in the same month was the unveiling of a statue of a bronze pig on a granite pedestal amid the scenes in the Miami Valley, in Ohio, where the Poland-China breed was evolved.

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Does Abortion Expend Itself?

Popular Belief That Each Successive Calf is Carried for Longer Period Subjected to Observation

IT has been stated a number of times that a cow will carry each succeeding calf a longer period until she finally carries her calves full period. For example, if she aborts a calf in five months, the next calf will be carried six or seven months, and possibly the next calf will be carried full time or nine months.

J. J. Hooper and J. W. Nutter, of the Kentucky Agricultural College, made observations on 22 cows over a period of years and their conclusions are summarized as follows in Hoard's Dairyman of October 13.

The observation of the writers varied from the above statement and years ago an effort was started to collect data on this question wherever data could be secured that was reliable. The following tables tell the story:

Table I—Data on Twenty-two Cows

Cow	First calf	Second calf	Third calf	Fourth calf	Fifth calf	Sixth calf	Seventh calf	Eighth calf	Ninth calf
A	185*	263	N†	N	N	113	N	N	N
B	166	N	N	N	N	.....	.....	.....	.....
C	N	152	N	170	135	143	.....	.....	.....
D	N	164	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E	220	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F	176	183	N	185	221	.....	.....	.....	.....
G	N	270	.....	204	208	.....	.....	.....	.....
H	N	N	158	N	N	.....	.....	.....	.....
J	218	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
K	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	210	N
L	180	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
M	N	161	254	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
O	N	250	N	167	207	N	255	.....	.....
P	N	156	N	N	N	.....	.....	.....	.....
R	N	N	N	N	N	N	253	234	249
S	224	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
T	N	N	N	N	183	N	.....	.....	.....
U	215	N	N	179	N	N	.....	.....	.....
V	140	212	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W	N	N	182	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
X	N	202	N	N	N	N	.....	.....	.....
Z	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	176

†N is for normal calf. *Figures give days aborted calf was carried.

Table II—Cows That Aborted More Than Once

Cow	First abortion Days	Second abortion Days	Third abortion Days
A	185	263	N
D	164	248	
E	220	204	
F	176	183	
J	218	215	
M	161	254	198
S	224	135	
V	140	212	213
W	182	123	
Average	185½	204	

While it is found from Table II that the cows aborted the second time 19 days later than they did the first time, yet there were many exceptions. E aborted in 220 days and then in 204 days; J aborted first in 218 days and then in 215 days; and S aborted in 224 days and then in 135 days. It is sometimes stated that a heifer that aborts her first calf will abort later as her tissues harden with age. But E was a heifer and aborted her first calf in 220 days and the next one in 204 days; J aborted her first calf in 218 days and her second one in 215 days; S aborted first in 224 days and secondly in 135 days.

While there does not seem to be any favorite date for abortion, yet as we cast our eye over the figures in Table I, we find that a number abort around the 135th day, and of the longer abortions around the 204th to 225th day. Averaging all the abortions that occurred under the 200th day, we find that these earlier abortions average the 164th day, and averaging those that occurred after the 200th day we find they average the 227th day.

Of the 47 abortions that we have recorded in Table I, we find that five occurred between the 120—150th day, thirteen between the 151—180th day, ten between the 181—210th day, ten between the 211—240th day, and nine between the 241—270th day. According to this distribution there seems to be no favorite month from the fifth to ninth month.

We cannot find that there is any regularity about abortion, and there does not seem to be a lengthening period with each abortion as has been stated sometimes in the past.

Which Breed Has Thickest Hide?

Some time ago contributors to the Breeders' Gazette started a controversy with regard to the weight and thickness of hides from different breeds of cattle. One stated that "the great trouble with Shorthorns is their lack of hide: I do not mean their coats or hair, but their skins. They are thin-skinned, which makes them unable to stand cold weather and winds. On the other hand, Herefords have wonderfully thick hides, as well as coats, particularly the mellow, curly-coated kind of Herefords. Weather seems to have no effect on them, and they will graze steadily throughout storms in as matter-of-fact a way as my small herd of buffalo, grazing in an adjacent pasture."

Another said: "I have seen it stated that in northern Montana, near the Canadian line, Aberdeen-Angus cattle would go out in the winter storms and feed comfortably, when other cattle would stay in the willows and hump their backs."

In order to settle the argument, the Armour and Swift Packing companies were appealed to. Question and answers follow.

Can you give a record of the thickness and percentage of hide of Hereford, Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle?

Armour: "We never have made tests, from a breed standpoint, as to thickness and weights of hides. Our hide men hold the opinion, however, that the pure-bred or grade Hereford throws the heaviest hide."

Swift: "We have no way of telling definitely which of the three breeds of cattle has the heaviest or thickest hide, on our general killing, but we have kept records of our show cattle from year to year by breeds, and the records of our show cattle killed from 1917 to 1920 are as follows:

	Average live weight	Hide
Herefords	1,209 lbs.	76 lbs. or 6.29%
Shorthorns	1,112 lbs.	61 lbs. or 5.51%
Aber.-Angus	1,207 lbs.	69 lbs. or 5.73%"

Quebec Popularizes Bacon Hog

A stimulating example of the "long pull, the strong pull and the pull altogether" in the improvement of livestock is furnished by recent action in the province of Quebec. There has been a bright, progressive forward movement, probably unsuspected in the other provinces of Canada, which might be well taken as an encouragement in remodelling our hog types in order to secure that far larger share of British bacon trade urgently wanted to restore prosperity to farming.

Last winter a campaign was started by the provincial government in conjunction with the Dominion Department of Agriculture to popularize, or rather to re-popularize, the bacon hog. The work was based on three facts: 1, that the exceptional overseas demand for farm products had changed from being wartime army and ration supplies of all and every class to regular competitive trade channels; 2, that the after-war demand for meats was of a much higher standard than during the war or even before 1914; 3, that the great expansion in Canadian bacon exports during war had revealed the possibility of a larger permanent trade if the right quality were produced.

These facts were urged everywhere in the press and public. In the late winter and spring several short courses were held to demonstrate the right types for export. This work "caught on" with remarkable success. Hogs soon formed one of the main subjects of conversation in rural districts. Not only was interest keen, but the direction of the work was well thought out and co-ordinated. A special committee on swine production recommended that any bonus given by the provincial government to the numerous agricultural circles should be confined strictly to hogs of the recognized bacon types. The formation of 54 boys' and girls' clubs was authorized and the Quebec Department of Agriculture agreed to pay one-third of their money prizes. Members were further encouraged by the provincial government paying $5.00 each to everyone who accompanied a car-load lot to the stockyards, and now they more and more follow their animals right through the abattoir in order to learn the exact requirement of hogs designed for the British market—a market whose fringe Canada has yet only touched.

Any observer now going through the province is at once impressed with the rapid improvement that is taking place. The movement is not confined to the older settlements, but it can be traced quite as markedly in the newer regions, of which the Lake St. John district is a first-class illustration. Almost all the hogs there at present are of bacon type. While there are farmers in every province who show a commendable interest in the effort to get a firm footing in the newer and larger British market, their interest remains largely personal and individual. In Quebec, however, the contrary is the case. It is a collective interest, it is an arousing of the whole farming community much as in a similar campaign in Ontario over 15 years ago. Extensive plans have been prepared for the coming winter's work, and it is safe to forecast that Quebec may shortly give an inspiriting challenge in its appreciation of the place of farm exports to restore national prosperity.

Bacon Hogs in the Corn Belt

The energetic campaign fostered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture to raise the standard of Canadian bacon to the level demanded by the British market has awakened echoes from the American West. Farm papers in the corn belt have advised their readers of the facts relating to the world's most profitable market, and Canadian observers who have just returned from Iowa, the biggest hog producing state in the union, state that farmers are buying up Tamworth breeding stock as fast as they can get their hands on it.

To what extent will the corn belt be able to outstrip us in the cheap production of Wiltshire sides? James E. Poole, the veteran scribe of the Chicago livestock world, gives out the comforting assurance that we have nothing to fear. In his opinion, the corn belt will

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GUIDE BULLETIN SERVICE

Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins are free to Guide readers upon request when accompanied by a self addressed and stamped (3-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker.
2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
4. An Empire-Day Program.
5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
6. How to be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
7. Swat the Fly—Why and How.
8. A Home-made Dish Drier.
9. Short Cuts for Wash-day.
10. New Garments From Old Shirts.
11. How to Read Patterns.
12. Making One Pattern Do for the Girls.
13. What to do in Case of Poisoning.
14. A Practical Way to Erect a Farm House Section by Section as Finances Permit.
15. Growing Plums in Manitoba.
16. Preparing for the Hatching Season.
17. The Why and How of Incubator Operation.
18. Growing Small Fruits.
19. Marketing Eggs in Alberta.
21. Systematic Planning of Housecleaning.
22. Canning Meat.
23. Sweet Clover Varieties.
24. Securing a Stand of Sweet Clover.
25. Harvesting and Pasturing Sweet Clover.
26. Harvesting a Seed Crop of Sweet Clover
27. Silage Crops.
28. Feeding Silage.
29. Practical Experience with Silage.
30. Silage Machinery.
31. The Trench Silo.
32. The Pit Silo.
33. Removing Silage from a Pit Silo.
35. The Beef Ring—How to Operate.
36. Treating Grain for Smut.
39. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
40. How to Refinish Furniture.
42. The Care of Floor Coverings.
43. Kitchen Mending Kits.
44. How to Soften Hard Water.
45. The Menace of the House Fly.
46. How to Plan a Summer Wedding
47. How to Mix Whitewash.
48. How to Paint Your Car.
49. How to Judge Bread.
50. How to Pack Eggs for Winter.
51. How to Make an Ice Well.
52. Culling Poultry for Egg Production.

continue to grow lard hogs exclusively. The nature of the feed will make the finished product unsuited for the British trade regardless of the type or breed.

Mr. Poole asks and answers the question as to the probability of successfully encouraging bacon hog raising in other sections of the States, where corn is not the principal grain crop. His conclusion is that we need have no apprehension on this score. He recounts the experience of packers who spent a lot of good money to popularize pig raising in the Northwestern States. Today these same states are obliged to bring in millions of pounds of pork from the corn belt to meet their own requirements. The south has failed as a source of pork. Southern farm labor is black, and the colored brother is not a brilliant success in the pig pen. The southwest likewise has been a disappointment to the Big Five who built large packing plants in Texas and Oklahoma, and have never been able to run them to capacity.

At the time Mr. Poole offered these observations in mid-September, lard hogs were selling as low as $6.00 per cwt. in Chicago, while a healthy demand existed for bacon hogs at $9.60 per cwt. Corn belt farmers have been given every possible inducement, from a price standpoint, to make bacon material and have emphatically turned both thumbs down on the proposition.

Modern Shorthorn Type

Shorthorn supporters will not all be in agreement with the conclusions reached by K. J. J. Mackenzie, in his recently published volume, Shorthorns on the University Farm, but this authority has added a notable chapter to the discussion on modern Shorthorn type. The author is an instructor at Cambridge University, England, and his book summarizes the lessons that were learned in the direction of the herd founded at that institution in 1909 to demonstrate to students enrolled in the agricultural courses.

At the outset Mr. Mackenzie is likely to bring a nest of hornets about his ears by denouncing the modern craze for a Shorthorn that is all beef and no milk. He has no use for the Shorthorn cow that cannot rear her own offspring, and no use for the male offspring of such a cow on the farm of the man who has to live by farming. The moral of his parable under this head is that what is called the dairy Shorthorn is the true Shorthorn; and the other is more correctly to be described as the beef Shorthorn. To put it otherwise, the variety to which a sub-title should be applied is that which at present usurps the breed title.

The Scottish Farmer comments at some length on the main deduction, lending its weight with the statement that "Mr. Mackenzie's thesis is historically sound. The Shorthorn that is incapable of rearing her own offspring was not in all the thoughts of either Collings, Bates, Booth or Cruickshank. She is the product of the day of the show yard—controlled and dominated by the foreign dollar."

The Cambridge University herd managers have come to the conclusion that, with Shorthorns at any rate, the dairying properties cannot be inferred from the formation of the udder or bag. In other words, milk records must be at the bottom of any satisfactory system of breeding. A table of milk yields is given below which no Shorthorn can be profitably kept in a dairy. His figures have not much application on Canadian farms where costs differ so much from those obtaining under Old Country conditions, but it is interesting to note that he places the minimum for three-year-old heifers with their first calves at 4,500 to 5,500 pounds in a year, and for mature cows 8,000 to 9,000 pounds annually.

The Columbia Sheep

The development of a new type of sheep within nine years is an achievement to be credited to the office of sheep and goats investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture. Bearing the name "Columbia," this fresh contribution to sheep husbandry is the result of crossing the Lincoln and Rambouillet breeds. Described as a true-breeding type of sheep, the "Columbia" has demonstrated its capacity to yield a fruitful quantity of both mutton and wool.

A short cut in breeding methods, similar to that successfully practiced by R. C. Harvey, of Lethbridge, Alta., in his development of the Romnellet breed, was adopted; that is, instead of mating the Lincoln-Rambouillet crosses back to one or other of the parent breeds, selected cross-breds were mated one to another and sufficiently large numbers were used so that the harmful effects of inbreeding would not be manifested.

Not unlike the Shropshire, Corriedale, Rambouillet, Lincoln, and other breeds of wool-producing animals, the "Columbia" is of marked characteristics. The type has been definitely fixed. It will thrive best under range conditions, an objective sought by the government investigators.

Advantages of the Breed

The "Columbia" ram weighs from 200 to 250 pounds, and the ewes vary in weight from 125 to 150 pounds. The fleeces in the 1920 clip averaged ten pounds, the actual shrinkage being only 48 per cent. Wool from this breed of sheep graded medium and low medium combing—a quality readily marketable unless there is a depression as has prevailed in the wool market in recent months. During the spring of 1921, for every 100 ewes in breeding ninety-eight lambs were born alive. This percentage is favorable under the conditions prevailing on western ranges. When three and two-thirds months old the offspring weigh 72 pounds each. Lambs produced by the Down or black-faced breeds, born under favorable conditions in the farm States, do not exceed that weight when four and one-half months old.

The office of sheep and goat investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture desires to emphasize the method of breeding when it says: "The value of the experiment is expected to come not through the distribution and use of the 'Columbia' sheep, but rather by demonstrating what can be accomplished by breeding methods similar to those used in this project," in which rigid selection is continuously practiced.

In the Hawaiian Islands, to which place, by the way, a large number of pure-bred cattle have been exported, they are feeding bananas to dairy cows to increase milk production. The experiment station there reports that bananas so fed have a value of from three-quarters to one cent each. They have found that bossy will take up to 20 bananas a day, but that over that amount they go off feed.

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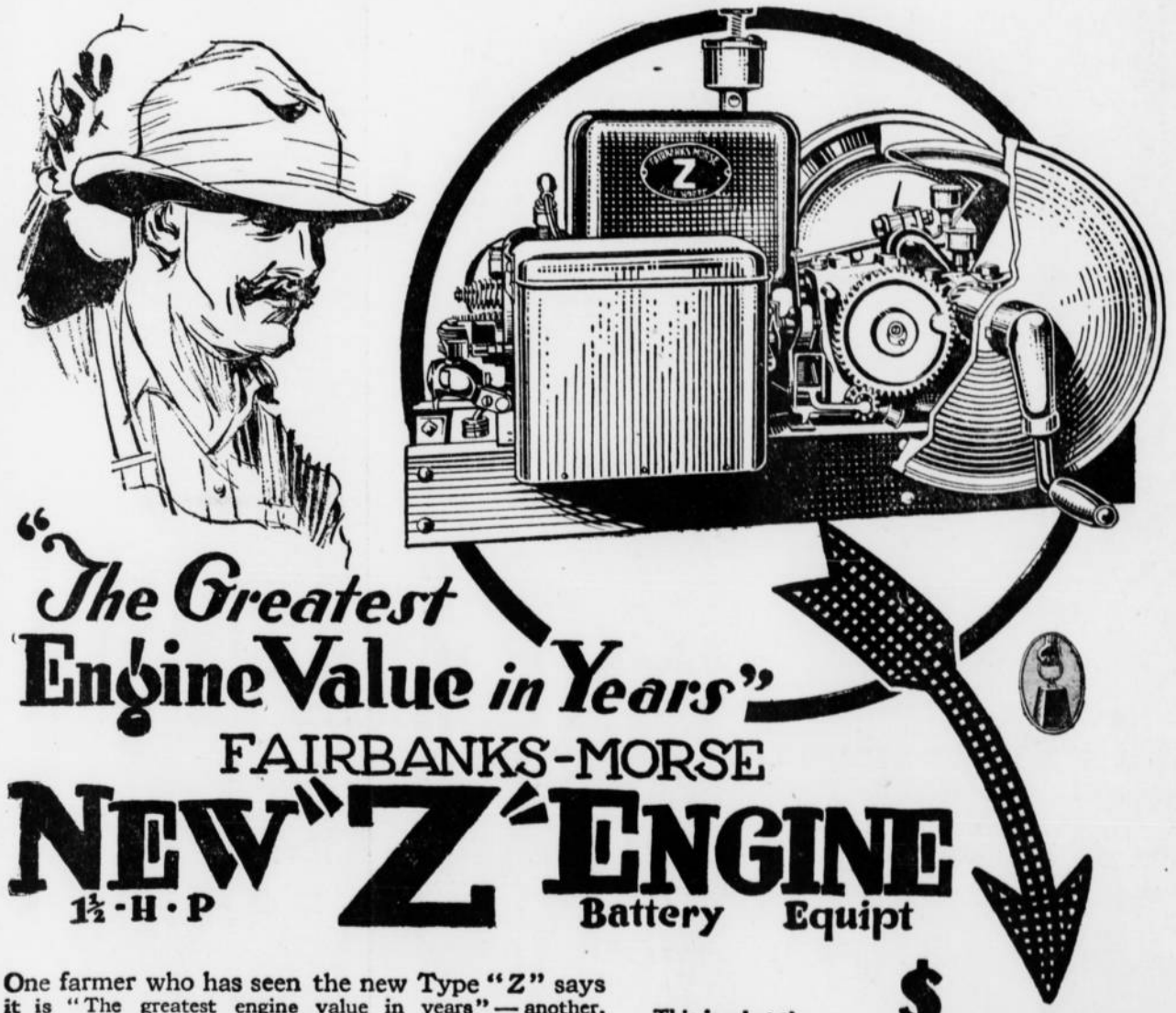

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News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 8

preamble states that several European countries now have old age pensions, and that it is not right that immigrants should have to forego the opportunity to share in this benefit.

Consolidation of Fees

The following resolution has been received from the Hanna local U.F.A.:

"Whereas, at the present time we have the U.F.A. Central, twelve federal, and close to fifty provincial constituency associations, all acting individually, without any connection one with the other, which state of affairs leads to overlapping and duplication of work and expense, and if continued will not tend to unity and sameness of purpose among us as an economic group;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this local favors co-ordination between the Central, federal and provincial constituency associations, bringing them together as part of a systematic whole, in which each district will retain its independence and democratic formation;

"Be it further resolved that to bring this about we recommend that the U.F.A. fee includes federal and provincial constituency associations."

Another Attack on Senate

Ghost Pine local of the U.F.A. recently passed a resolution, which was forwarded to the secretary of the Bow River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association for consideration at the annual convention, asking the member for Bow River to use his influence in having the Senate abolished, or if this is impractical, to have Senators elected as our members of parliament are elected.

President Wood at Arrowwood

President Wood addressed a large U.F.A. gathering in the Arrowwood school recently, dealing comprehensively with the principles underlying the organization.

U.F.A. Buttons

Do you wear a U.F.A. button? By doing so you draw attention to the organization wherever you go; you show that you are proud to be a member. U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior buttons can be obtained through your local secretary for 25 cents each.

MANITOBA

U.F.M. Convention Resolutions

At every annual convention there are many resolutions to be considered. Ordinarily there are so many that considerable crowding is necessary to secure attention to all of them. With a view to better handling of the problem it has been decided

1. That every local or district sending in a resolution ought to be sufficiently interested to see that it is supported by somebody on the floor of the convention. Hence, it is expected that with every resolution sent in, there will be the name of the person who will move it and support it.

2. That precedence at the convention shall be given to (1) Resolutions that have come through district conventions, and (2) Resolutions that are forwarded so as to be in the secretary's hands by December 18.

3. That the whole of the afternoon and evening of the Thursday of the convention shall be devoted to resolutions and unfinished business.

The Temperance Situation

The Board of the United Farmers of Manitoba desire to direct the attention of the district associations, the local associations and every member to the situation facing the people of Manitoba in connection with the sale of intoxicants

The restrictions placed upon the sale of liquor by the Manitoba Temperance Act of 1916 (with later amendments), and the amendments to the Canada Temperance Act enacted in 1920, both of which were brought into operation by vote of the people, have now for many months been suffering concerted attack from the liquor interests. Systematic violation of these laws have been systematically financed by interests which have judged it to their advantage to do so. Systematic propaganda to discredit the legislation and to create the impression that it is worse than useless, has been carried on. Opposition to prohibition has been organized under the auspices of the (so called) Moderation League, which has carried on an intense campaign of education along the line of its views. A number of periodicals are giving strong support to these activities, and the whole course of action has culminated in the recent virulent attacks on the Bracken cabinet and the passionate opposition to the election of the premier in the constituency of The Pas.

These activities have not been without their effect and a situation sufficiently grave has been created. We do not believe that Manitoba has receded from her reiterated and established position as to the desirability of prohibition, but the minds of many have become unsettled and confused. Of the "mud" constantly thrown some has stuck. Of the lies constantly repeated some here and there have been accepted. And today many people wonder whether prohibition can prohibit, whether some change is not due in our present legislation.

The time has come for action. The lying chorus must be answered. The truth of conditions must be made known. Men and women must again be won to a sense of personal responsibility for definite service. The fight is on.

The forces of temperance are already being rallied. The Social Service Council has set up a provincial temperance board which will include representatives of every organization actively interested in maintaining the cause. Our own organization is represented on that board by the following persons: C. H. Burnell, W. G. Rathwell, A. J. M. Poole, R. F. Chapman, W. R. Wood, Mrs. Jas. Elliott, Miss M. E. Finch, T. McIllwraith, W. G. Weir and Miss J. Strang.

The first blow in the campaign will be struck in a great temperance convention which will assemble in Winnipeg, November 16. Speakers of national reputation will address this gathering, and our hope is that not only every U.F.M. district but a large proportion of our locals will be represented.

Immediately thereafter the practical organization of the campaign will proceed. Local temperance boards will be formed, probably one in each provincial constituency. Our locals will find their opportunity of service in connection with that organization. As a body fundamentally convinced of the right of our cause and fundamentally committed to the prohibition ideal we must back that ideal with our fullest energy, our sanest judgment, and our most practical moral and financial support.

The board would respectfully suggest:

1. That every district association make its annual convention an occasion for definite consideration of the situation and of the possibility of effective service.

2. That every local appoint a special temperance committee of men and women to attend to local campaign work, circulating literature, arranging meetings, seeing that electors are enrolled, co-operating with other agencies, canvassing for support and getting out the vote.

3. That district boards and the boards of our stronger locals take up the work of securing local publicity through the local press and otherwise for the actual facts of the situation, the actual record of prohibitory legislation and the real objectives of the temperance movement.

4. That our most cordial co-operation be accorded to the Temperance Board of the Social Service and all other organizations that are supporting the cause in the province.

In closing, let us recognize that the motives by which we are actuated in this task are unchallengeable, that the principles for which we contest are principles fully vindicated and in the best interests of the whole population and that there is every reason to believe that the hearts of the people of Manitoba are sound and that they will support us to an absolute and satisfying victory.

Australian Wheat Pool

Continued from Page 3

wheat, but shall be entitled to a proportionate share of the total moneys distributed to the growers as a result of the operations of the pool.

4. The trustees shall arrange for an advance to be made to the grower upon all wheat delivered of three shillings per bushel of f.a.q. standard in good, sound, new bags less any deductions made under clause 2 hereof. As moneys are from time to time received or realised from the sale of wheat and become available for distribution, the trustees shall declare a dividend or dividends. The trustees shall deduct from the first or subsequent dividends payable to each grower the cost of railage on the customary bushel basis, from the siding where it was delivered to the trustees or their sub-agents to port. Except for such railage and any dockage made under clause 2 hereof at the time of delivery no deductions or charges shall be made against any individual grower, and in all dividends declared by the trustees each grower shall share pro rata to the quantity of wheat delivered by him to the trustees for the pool.

Wide Powers to Trustees

5. Without limiting the general powers of the trustees as regards the management and conduct of the operations of the pool hereunder given or by law implied, the grower agrees that the trustees shall have the following special powers:

(a) To enter into arrangements with and employ a sub-agent or sub-agents to handle the wheat within the state of Western Australia from siding to ship, and carry out all work incidental thereto.

(b) To employ bankers, solicitors, auditors, managers, servants and sub-agents in Western Australia or elsewhere and generally delegate their powers to others and pay a remuneration therefor.

(c) To sell the said wheat by public auction or private contract for cash or on terms in one or more lots to corporations, public and other bodies and authorities, millers, brokers, merchants, importers or other persons, at any place at such time or times, and generally upon such terms and conditions as the trustees shall think fit.

(d) To charter vessels for the carriage of wheat received or to be received by the pool, and (or for wheat products, and) or engage freight for that purpose and effect insurances thereon or in connection therewith, and for any other purpose which the trustees many consider expedient.

(e) To enter into contracts with millers and others for the gristing and for storage of the said wheat or any portion thereof, and to enter into contracts and make arrangements for the sale of the gristed products.

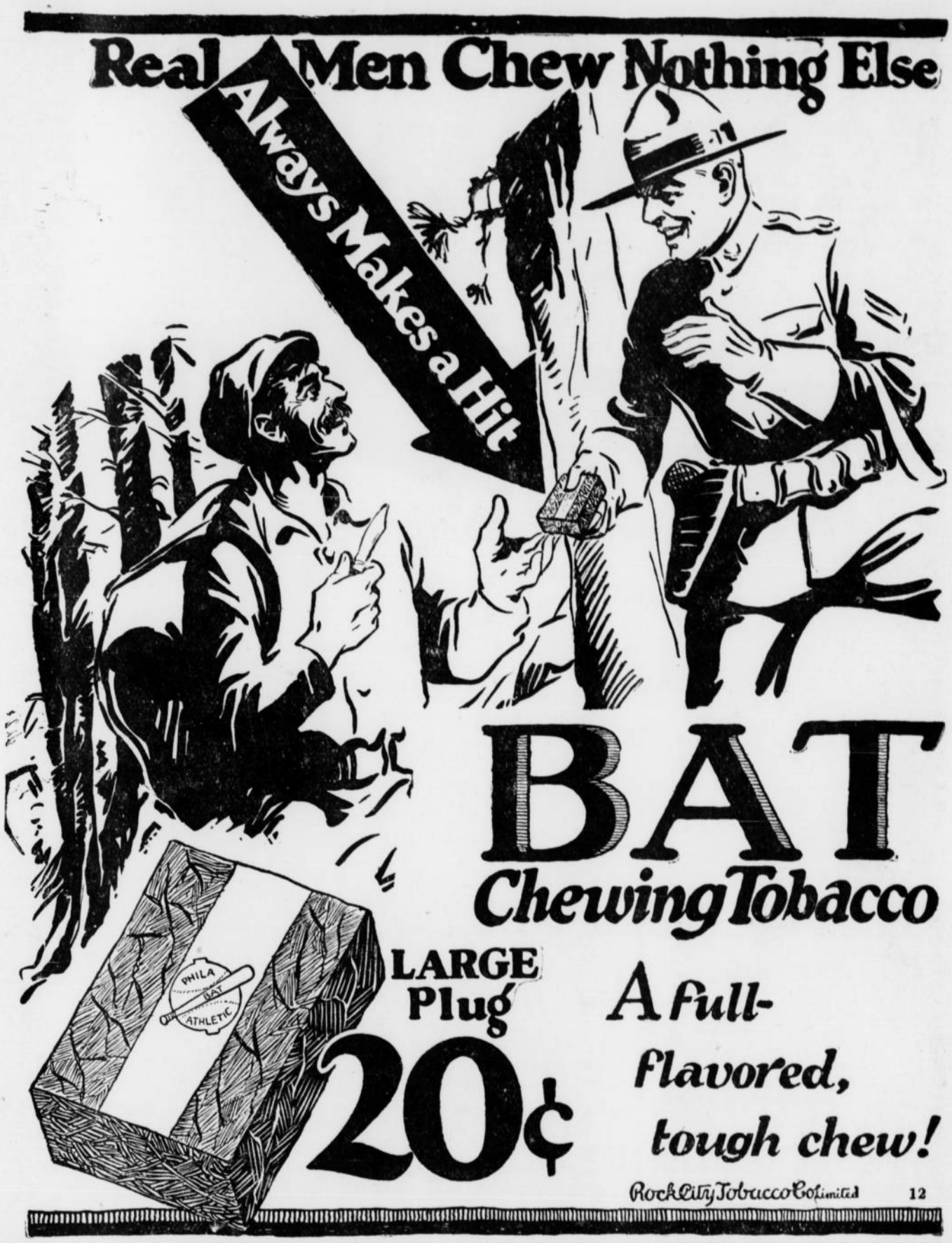
(f) To enter into contracts in their own names as trustees of the Co-operative Wheat Pool of Western Australia.

Borrowing of Money

(g) To borrow or raise money for the purpose of marketing the said wheat and of carrying out the powers hereby given and of making interim payments to growers on account of wheat actually delivered, and for that purpose to mortgage, charge, hypothecate or pledge the said wheat, and to negotiate any contracts, drafts, bills of exchange, bills of lading, notes, acceptances, orders, or other documents relating thereto.

6. The grower expressly agrees that all powers hereunder given or by law implied may be exercised by the trustees whether the wheat, the subject of this contract, shall have been actually delivered by the grower to the trustees or not, and such powers may be exercised in relation to the said wheat separately or with other wheat the subject of contracts similar in terms to this contract entered into by other growers.

7. In the event of any of the trustees by death or otherwise ceasing to act, a trustee or trustees shall be appointed to act in the place and stead of the trustee or trustees ceasing to act by the remaining trustees. And the trustees for the time being shall be entitled to



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"LECKIE'S" BOOTS

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Mr. P—, Sask., has reported good business every month for the last six months. Mr. B—, Alta., sent in $34 in subscriptions in ten days. A little boy from Manitoba sent in $16 in subscriptions in one week.

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How to use LUX with men's silk or other shirts

Whisk one tablespoonful of Lux into half a bowlful of very hot water until you get a rich suds. Add cold water until lukewarm. Dip the shirt up and down, squeezing the suds through and through the garment, especially through the soiled spots. Do not rub. Rinse in three lukewarm waters. Roll in a towel to dry. When still damp, press with a warm iron on a well padded board. Pongee should be ironed when entirely dry.

Lux is unequalled for washing fine garments. It is sold only in sealed packets—dust-proof!

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For Healing the Skin and Improving the Complexion. Delicately perfumed with pure flower odors.

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the benefit of and be bound by this contract.

8. The remuneration of the trustees shall be fixed by the advisory committee appointed at the conference of wheat growers, held in Perth on the fourteenth day of March, 1922.

No Personal Liability

9. The trustees shall not be personally liable under this contract, and shall be indemnified by the pool in respect of their operations hereunder.

10. The grower hereby empowers the trustees to bring and defend action in their own names on his behalf in relation to this contract, including all actions brought by or against other growers who have entered into agreements similar in terms to this agreement for the delivery of any quantity of wheat to the pool.

11. The grower agrees that if he shall fail to deliver to the trustees the abovementioned quantity of wheat, or if he shall take any steps to market such wheat other than through the trustees the trustees shall upon action instituted by them be entitled to an injunction to prevent further breach hereof, and to a decree for specific performance according to the terms of this agreement, and it is expressly agreed that this contract is a special one depending for its value upon the adherence of each and all of the contracting parties to each and all of the contracts constituting the series, and that as the trustees cannot go into the open market and buy wheat to replace any which the growers may fail to deliver specific performance will be the proper remedy against the grower for failing to deliver his wheat in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Penalty Shilling per Bushel

12. In the event of the grower making default in delivery of his wheat as aforesaid, and in the event of a decree of specific performance being inapplicable owing to the grower by his action having rendered performance of the contract impossible, it is hereby agreed that as it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to determine the actual damage resulting, should the grower fail so to deliver the above mentioned quantity of wheat to the trustees in terms of this agreement, the grower shall pay to the trustees the sum of one shilling per bushel in respect of all wheat short delivered as and for liquidated damages for the breach of this contract.

13. In the event of any action being brought by the trustees in their own names against the grower for the specific performance of or otherwise in relation to this contract, if the trustees shall bring such action on behalf of themselves and for other growers of wheat in Western Australia, who shall have entered into agreements similar in terms to this agreement, the grower expressly agrees that he will in no manner question or dispute the right of the trustees to maintain such action in their own names.

14. This agreement shall be binding upon the grower, his executors, administrators, transferees and assigns and every person claiming under or through him or them.

(Name of Grower)

.....

Signature

Sweden One-sixth Co-operative

The Swedish Co-operative Union reports to The Co-operative League of the U.S.A. that at the end of 1921 it had 1,928 co-operative societies affiliated with it, representing a membership of 255,000. As each member is usually the head of a family, this is equivalent to one-sixth the population of Sweden.

The wholesale of the Swedish Union did a business last year of 62,372,275 crowns, while the turnover of both wholesale and retail co-operatives for 1921 amounted to almost 300,000,000 crowns.

The co-operative movement occupies so important a position in the affairs of Sweden that at the 23rd Congress of the Co-operative Union, which met at Stockholm recently, the government was represented in the sessions by the premier, Mr. Branting, and by two cabinet ministers.

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Canadian Ambassador to U.S.

Continued from Page 4

of the country and exert a most desirable influence. The way in which everybody turned out to welcome and entertain the Canadian ministers last summer should sufficiently attest the cordial welcome that would be given to a Canadian ambassador.

Canadian business men often have complaints against the American government, and I can imagine one of them coming to Washington. He would probably go out to the British embassy, see a string of automobiles in the porte cochere, conclude that the ambassador's wife was giving a high tea, and back away without ever going up to the front door. There is, of course, another door he should go to, but he'd never find it unless he were cautioned in advance. If he were not spic and span in his attire, he would probably dread facing the English butler. If he did finally get to the chancery or business office he would be most courteously received by some young English gentleman, but he would not feel at home as he would with a Canadian. As a matter of fact, nine Canadians out of ten ignore the embassy and go right to the various American departments.

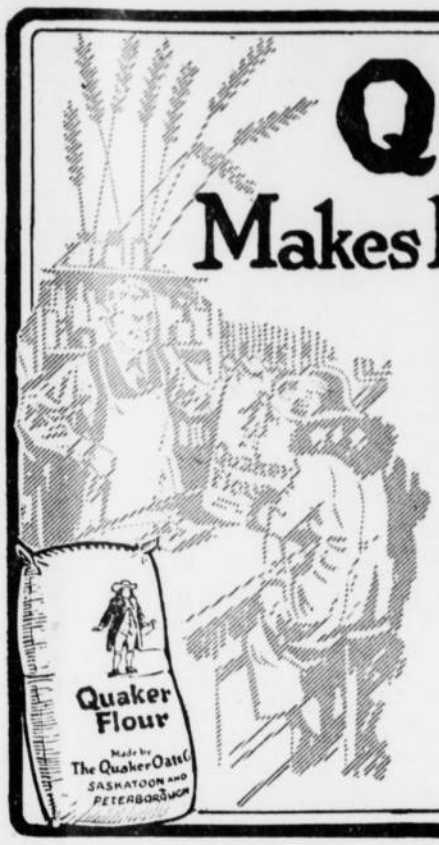
Western Man Desirable

They complain at the embassy that few Canadians ever call. This is partly because the ambassador adheres to the good old custom of having his home and his office under the same roof. When the present embassy was built it was on the outskirts of the city. It will soon be sold for business purposes and a new embassy erected, probably on Sixteenth street, in the fashionable residential district three miles away from the union depot and the down town hotels. A man would have to go there in a taxi. When the Canadian ambassador comes, if he ever does arrive, he may live where he pleases, but he should have an office on Pennsylvania or F Street, where the ordinary Canadian can walk in without ringing the door bell, and without being nervous about the cut of his coat or the color of his necktie. Another thing: The new ambassador should come from the West. The members of the congressional Farm Bloc are the live wires in Washington, and their strength is mainly in the West. He should do something toward getting closer together the western farmers of the two countries who have so much in common. He should meet the people here and let them know that Canada is on the map. We must remember that while the Dominion is well known to the people of Minnesota and Massachusetts, it is a far distant country to the people of Tennessee, Arizona and Texas.

It is well known here that the United States would jump at the chance to send an ambassador to Ottawa. Her hands are tied until a Canadian ambassador comes to Washington.

An American envoy at Ottawa and a Canadian envoy at Washington would bring the two nations closer together. They are comrades in kin, they have been comrades in war, and they should be comrades in commerce. Far-seeing members of the United States Senate, like Underwood, of Alabama, Hitchcock, of Nebraska, and Fletcher, of Florida, advocate the free admission of all purely Canadian products into the United States. They opposed in vain the reactionary Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, but they are the men who will have the most to say about the new tariff law that will be passed when their party comes to power.

Success in agriculture, as in any other business, is measured by the income obtained, not by the physical amount of product derived. . . It is one thing to increase the amount or quality of the product; it is another thing to secure increased income from these sources. Plant breeding, animal husbandry, horticulture, etc., by increasing the amount or character of the physical product tend to increase the farmers' income; but there are so many economic factors which act to nullify this that unless the farmer can make economic principles his guide his larger productivity may be rewarded by an income smaller than before.—W. T. Jackman, University of Toronto.



Quaker Flour
Makes Home Baking a Pleasure

THERE are some flours being sold that would test the patience and skill of the best cooks; but the best cooks don't use them—they use Quaker Flour, because it makes home baking a pleasure.

Every sack of Quaker Flour is of the same high quality. The grain that goes to make it is the best of Canadian wheat, and the flour itself is tested daily in our own bakeries.

If you are one of the "troubled" cooks, just try Quaker Flour and see how easy it is to get good looking, tasty bread and pastry. Look for the Quaker on the sack.

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Also makers of Quakers Oats, Tillson's Aluminum Oats, Puffed Rice, Puffed Wheat, etc.

W208

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THIS year's Apple Crop in British Columbia, although slightly below normal in quantity, exceeds most years as a QUALITY CROP. O.K. Apples this year possess a deliciousness that will far exceed your best expectations. Ask your dealer for O.K. Apples. Get in a supply without delay.

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It contains a happy Fairy Story for the Children—a recipe on every page for Mother—besides many interesting facts for Dad. Send in the Coupon and get one.

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Please send me "Yello Fello—the Apple Elf," your FREE BOOK.

Name .....

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Oct. 25, 1922

FACE DISFIGURED NINE MONTHS

Itched and Hard Pimples Broke Out. Cuticura Heals.

"My face and neck all broke out in a mass of nasty pimples. My face used to itch and then hard pimples would break out and fester over. They itched and burned dreadfully at times, and my face was badly disfigured for about nine months.

"I tried different remedies without any effect. I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. It helped me so much that I bought more, and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Hattie E. Cruickshank, Lower Caledonia, Nova Scotia.

Give Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum the care of your skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Just say

Blue-jay

to your druggist

The simplest way to end a corn is Blue-jay. A touch stops the pain instantly. Then the corn loosens and comes out. Made in a colorless clear liquid (one drop does it!) and in extra thin plasters. The action is the same.

Pain Stops Instantly

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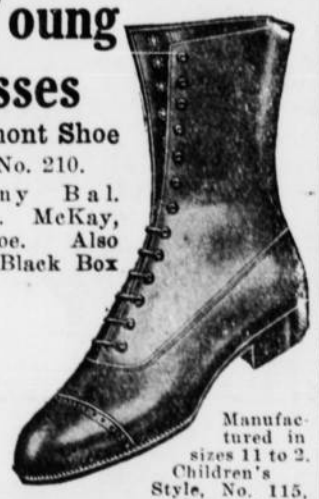
For Young Misses

A Piedmont Shoe

Style No. 210.

Mahogany Bal. High cut. McKay, round toe. Also made in Black Box Kip.



Manufactured in sizes 11 to 2. Children's Style, No. 115, 8 to 10½.

Your little girl will get real foot comfort, combined with style and durability, in this economically-priced and sensible shoe.

If your dealer does not stock Piedmont 210 write and we will send you the name of the nearest dealer who does.

Amherst Central Shoe Co. Limited

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No charge made if not satisfied. The course includes: Waltz, Fox-Trot, One-Step, Two-Step, leading and following of your partner, and Ball-room Etiquette.

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The Countrywoman

Inspection of Imported Eggs

IT will be remembered by those who have been following the work of the organized farm women that they have been making a study of marketing. Last winter at the annual convention of the United Farm Women of Manitoba a very comprehensive report covering the marketing of dairy and poultry produce was presented. This report drew attention to the fact that while there was government inspection of interprovincial shipments of eggs in large lots, there was no inspection of eggs imported from other countries. A resolution was passed by the U.F.W.M. and by the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and later by the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture asking that this matter be remedied.

Word now comes from Ottawa that amendments to the Livestock and Livestock Products Act have been made that provide that all shipments of eggs in the shell, in ten cases or more, imported into Canada for domestic consumption, shall be subject to government inspection. Provision is also made for the marking of all cases of imported eggs with the name of the country of origin, and in the event of the eggs grading as "seconds," it will be necessary for the cases to be marked "fresh," "storage" or "preserved" seconds, as the case may be. Should any imported eggs be repacked, marks must be put on the cases or containers similar to those on the cases from which the eggs were taken. Further, in all cases imported eggs must bear the Canadian government inspection mark of approval, which consists of the words, "foreign eggs, government inspected."

In order to give some measure of protection to those buying eggs on grade, there is a clause in the amendments making it illegal for any person to ship or cause eggs to be shipped, delivered or displayed in cases or containers marked with any standard class or grade unless the eggs are actually equal to or better than the class and grade specified.

When mischievous elves plan ghostly pranks

The Right Kind of Footwear

A visitor from another land recently remarked upon the footwear worn by many girls in Canada. The stranger had observed the kind of clothing worn by a large number of high-school students and was surprised to find so many wearing inappropriate boots and shoes. In her country, pointed toes and high heels have been laid aside by thousands of young people in favor of more attractive boots of good lines. In fact the demand for unhygienic footwear has almost ceased to exist in many localities. Manufacturers who have their ears constantly to the ground in an effort to cater to the public taste, soon found out that foolish styles were no longer to be tolerated. Consequently they put upon the market products that are approved of by medical science.

What have high heels and pointed toes to commend them to the public? Nothing whatever, for they are not beautiful and are responsible for endless corns, callouses, bunions, fallen arches, cramped toes, in-growing nails and other minor agonies. The public has only itself to thank for many of its foot ailments.

The comfort and the shape of the feet are also influenced by the stockings. In childhood, boys and girls grow so quickly that their feet often become too large for their hosiery. Busy mothers do not always realize this fact, and so allow their children to continue wearing things that are really cramping their toes. This is the cause of many ingrowing nails.

If we expect our girls to wear the proper type of footwear, we must choose the right kinds ourselves and show them why they are superior to others. The high-school age is one in which girls like to dress as nicely as possible. They should realize that it is possible to get stylish boots and shoes that are comfortable and hygienic in every way. When the right type is chosen the lines are neat and attractive, the toes have room to move about naturally, while the heels are low and broad enough to be safe. Footwear such as this allows the feet to bear the weight of the body in the right place. The more demand there is for rational boots and shoes the greater number of them there will be on the market, for manufacturers are anxious to give people what they want. With a larger company of properly shod women there will be proportionately fewer foot ailments and other unnecessary complaints.

Moments of Dissatisfaction

Most all of us know at some time trying moments of loneliness and dissatisfaction with the ordinary routine of life. At such a time we turn away from our work inclined to accuse it of being the cause of our feeling of unrest. Such moments come to even the most active and healthy, and it seems impossible to make even the closest of our friends understand the mood that is upon us. Different women have different plans for lifting themselves out of these moments of loneliness; for some it is a few hours of quiet reading, gardening, music or pretty needlework, to others it may be a brisk walk, a drive or mixing in some social gathering or a long chat with a close friend. It is largely a matter of understanding one's own nature and ministering to its needs.

The woman who is tied at home by the cares of a small family or by some physical ailment is the one most apt to feel that she cannot help herself out of such a state of despondency and may incline towards self pity. Self pity is a dangerous sentiment to indulge in; it weakens our resistance and makes us a burden to our friends. A little determination to get the best of the bad mood and to wrest a little more enjoyment from life goes a long way toward making life a game worth playing.

These thoughts were brought to mind by a letter from one of our reader friends who, though working under a handicap, is resolved that she will work with others to break those moments of dissatisfaction that are so apt to creep into our lives. She writes:

"An invalid at present, unable to do the things I really love to do, I have been doing some stocktaking and have resolved to get in touch with other women who do things. Wishing and wanting takes us nowhere. Life has taught me that if nothing turns up then I must turn something up myself.

"I think that we women in the isolated farming districts need two things: We need a little ready money, oh, so badly! And we need something to take us out of ourselves. There are many women on our isolated farms longing for some way of expression. The terrible deadening routine of things has starved the soul of many a woman. I would like to hear from some woman doing some one thing so well that it expresses the inmost longing of her soul.

"I have the idea that if we put our heads together we might be able to solve this problem for some and that is why I am asking some of the women readers of The Guide to write. I would like to hear from a few women who do braided and hooked rugs. If you know how to blend colors to produce something artistic and lovely, let me know. Others know how to make shopping bags and hand bags in some novel fashion and others again know how to make pretty caps and aprons. I would particularly like to hear from someone who has a hand loom and knows how to do homespun. She could tell me how to card, spin and dye wool. Now that wool is so cheap and so many lovely things can be made from woolen yarns why should we not make use of it?

"I have in mind some wonderful bags made of natural linen or homespun and embroidered in wool. Will those interested in cottage craft or handicraft please write?"—Mona.

Mating hose in a large family is often hard. I have found that the easiest plan for mating socks and stockings is to mark each pair correspondingly. Use contrasting colored thread and make a cross-stitch mark on one pair of stockings, two cross-stitches for another, three and four for others. Straight stitches are also quickly done. These stiches in time save much trouble later.—Mrs. K.M.I., Man.

* * *

When punching eyelets, place the material over a cake of white soap. This makes a firm edge, which is easily worked over. It also prevents the material from raveling. Before attempting to draw the threads in hemstitching wet a small brush, rub it over a bar of soap until a lather is produced and scrub the threads of the linen you wish to draw. The threads will pull out easily.—A.J., Man.

* * *

When cream does not thicken readily, add three or four—not more—drops of lemon juice. It will then beat readily. Another successful plan is to add one teaspoon gelatin dissolved in one tablespoon hot water to each cup cream. Stir well and set in a cool place for a couple of hours at least, before whipping. When cream starts to turn to butter, add two tablespoons milk to it and beat until smooth.—D.L., Sask.

* * *

Eggs may be separated quickly and easily by breaking each one into an ordinary funnel. The white slips through and leaves the yolk unbroken. —Mrs. J.K., Alta.

* * *

We melt chocolate in a small can that we keep just for this this purpose. It saves much labor and much chocolate because in washing a pan in which chocolate has been melted much is wasted.—Miss C.B.R. Sask.

* * *

Grease your gem pans and use them when baking apples, green peppers, tomatoes, onions, etc. It keeps these fruits and vegetables in much better shape, and they look more appetizing when served.—Mrs. E.N., Alta.

Order Your New Suit By Mail

Let the world's largest one-price tailors make your new suit or overcoat to measure—**guaranteed to fit and satisfy or your money back.**

Choose from a wonderful assortment of new, all-wool fabrics; all $27, to measure.

Fill in, tear out and mail today

TIP TOP TAILORS,
Mail Order Dept. R
256 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

Send me, by return mail, Tip Top samples of cloth, new style book and patented self-measurement form.

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With a New Fur Collar and Cuffs or Your Fur Coat

Remodelled and Relined you'll be as pleased as with a new coat.

REASONABLE PRICES

Send Furs by express collect, or write for prices.

Arthur Rose Ltd.

REGINA SASKATOON

"If Rose Cleaned It—It's C-L-E-A-N"

The five-pound tin is by far the most economical way to purchase Squirrel Brand Peanut Butter, the handiest food on the pantry shelf.

At your grocers in 5-lb. tins

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.

The True Communists of Russia

Continued from Page 10

elects a representative to the All-Russian Council, or Soviet Assembly. The only qualification to membership in either body is that the representative must be an industrial worker or a peasant.

During the early days of the revolution, and during the civil war which followed, the Soviet government frequently interfered in the election of local officials and of representatives, recommending the selection of certain men to these positions. Needless to say, these recommendations were nearly always followed. This interference, however, so far as I could learn, is no longer directly practiced, and the communes, at least technically, are permitted to choose their own representatives

Certain other duties have come to the commune through the revolution. It must now apportion the government requisitions, that is, the taxes, as we would call them in America. The Soviet government no longer goes into the commune itself to levy tribute. It finds it simpler and easier to say that a commune with a fixed number of desiatins of land shall pay a certain tax; this tax is to be paid in grain, livestock, butter and other produce. It then devolves upon the commune to assess the burden as equitably as possible against its individual members.

A Conservative Force

Such is the typical Russian commune, its centre a primitive village numbering from a few hundred to many thousand "souls," with its rough, unimproved streets, its unassuming, often squalid peasant homes, its church and its bazaar, where all the marketing is done in Oriental fashion. Each commune is a unit, a miniature world unto itself, pursuing the even tenor of its way with little outside interference. Telephones are few and newspapers ever fewer. Little wonder, then, that changes in the Central government are viewed so calmly here.

Many of these people have died from starvation and the diseases which accompany serious undernourishment. Many thousands more will perish before the Volga people produce another self-sustaining crop, and a big percentage of these will be innocent children. With true Oriental fatalism they accept it stoically. Famine has occurred before, and will occur again. When food is scarce, some in the communes must perish in order that others may live. "It is fate," these patient Russians will tell you, and they do not complain because some of their neighbors may be a little better provided with food than they.

U.S.G.G. Starts Handling Grain

President E. H. Cunningham, of the U.S. Grain Growers Inc., announces the opening of a sales agency at Minneapolis. The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce approved on October 10, the application of the U.S. Grain Growers Sales Company of Minneapolis, to do business through the grain exchange there.

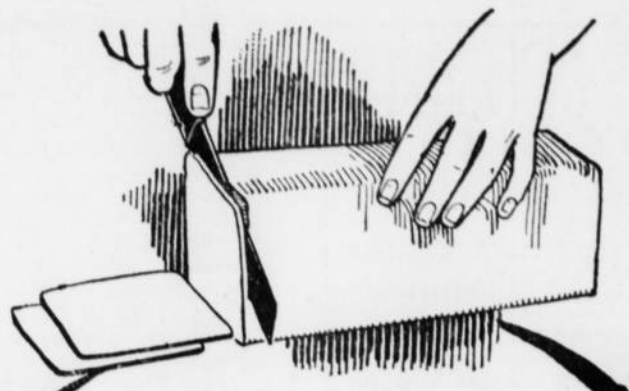
The doors of the Minneapolis sales agency of the U.S. Grain Growers were opened for business on Wednesday morning, October 11, under the management of T. H. Hagen, Lakeville, Minn. The Minneapolis house of the farmers' co-operative grain marketing agency will handle the grain of the northwestern states now under contract to the U.S. Grain Growers.

Two cars of grain from North Dakota were the first to be sold. They belonged to J. T. Faa, of Divide County.

All elevators and growers in the territory tributary to Minneapolis are being notified that the U.S. Grain Growers is now ready to receive contracted grain.

15,000,000 Bushels Under Contract

The U.S. Grain Growers, Inc., has approximately 8,500 members in the spring wheat area, of which number 5,000 are in North Dakota, 3,100 in Minnesota, and the remainder in South Dakota. Contracts signed by these members represent more than 15,000,000 bushels of grain, which they have agreed to sell through the agency for at least five years. The agency will handle grain of all kinds.



This Cheese Keeps for Months

Buy Your Winter's Supply Now

Delicious cheese, a 5 lb. loaf wrapped in tinfoil, each loaf in a wooden box—that is Kraft Canadian Cheese Loaf.

It is all cheese, no rind, no waste. Does not turn rancid, always moist and appetizing. **Freezing does not injure it.** Bring home a box next time you are at the store.

Write for free booklet of Cheese Recipes.

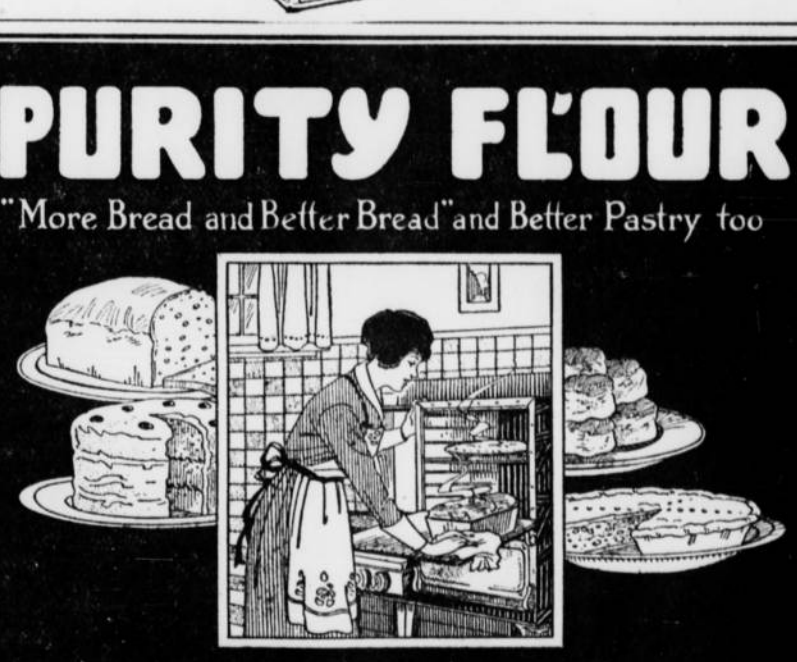
Kraft-MacLaren Cheese Co. Limited

Montreal

2-922

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread" and Better Pastry too



USE IT IN ALL YOUR BAKING

77

The **FAMILY BISCUIT**

A Big Box of the BEST BISCUIT—for the family that does not live handy to a store.

Buy by the box—saves shopping.

Look for the Striped Label

112

THE NORTH-WEST BISCUIT COMPANY LTD

GRAND PRIZE CONTEST

PUZZLE FIND THE MISTRESS?

$50.00 IN GOLD
1ST PRIZE

$25.00 IN GOLD
2ND PRIZE
NO ENTRANCE FEES

$15.00 IN GOLD
3RD PRIZE

$10.00 IN GOLD
4TH PRIZE
NO ENTRANCE FEES

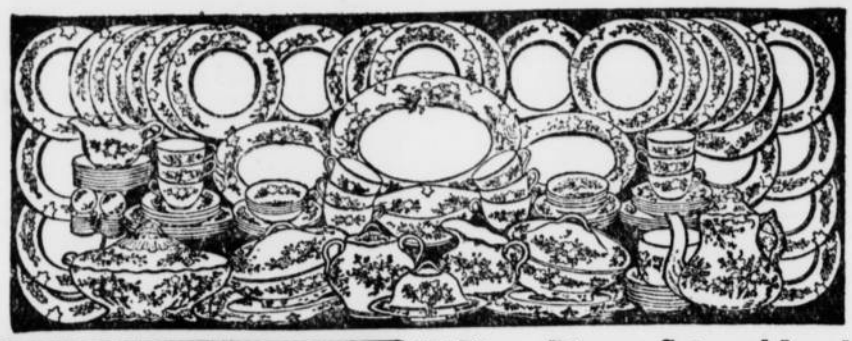
$200 IN CASH CONSOLATION PRIZES

To be equally divided amongst those who do not win one of the larger prizes

To enter this Contest, you must first find the Mistress, mark the place with an X, and send it to us, together with your Name and Address. If it is correct, we will at once send you particulars of one simple condition that we ask you to fulfil. This condition is very simple, and as soon as it is fulfilled you are entitled to a CASH PRIZE at the close of the contest. Neatness and promptness will be carefully considered in awarding the BIG CASH PRIZES, so answer promptly, and write as neatly as you can. Better SEND YOUR ANSWER NOW to

SELFAST SPECIALTY CO., Desk 4 WATERFORD, ONT.

Classified ads. make money for others—why not you?



All Free!

97 Piece Dinner Set and Lovely Set of Rogers Spoons

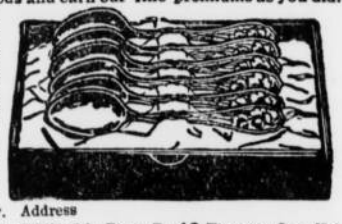
YOU can secure without a penny of cost, a lovely set of half-dozen Wm. A. Rogers teaspoons and this magnificent 97-piece English Dinner Service. Each dinner service is guaranteed full size for family use, its 97 pieces comprising 12 cups and 12 saucers, 12 tea plates, 12 dinner plates, 12 bread and butter plates, 12 soup plates, 12 sauce dishes, 2 platters, 2 oval covered vegetable dishes, a cream jug, covered sugar bowl, a gravy boat, pickle dish, and a salad bowl. It is handsomely decorated in rich floral design and will surely delight the most fastidious housekeeper. The beautiful set of teaspoons are in the famous Wm. A. Rogers' Rideau Castle" design beautifully finished and fully guaranteed for wear and satisfaction.

Read Our Wonderful Offer

We have just produced a delightful new perfume known as "Fairy Garland" It is so delicate and fragrant that we know every woman who tries it once will use it always, so we are sparing no expense to secure representatives in all parts of Canada who will help us by introducing this lovely new perfume to their friends and neighbors. That is why we offer to give away these magnificent and costly premiums.

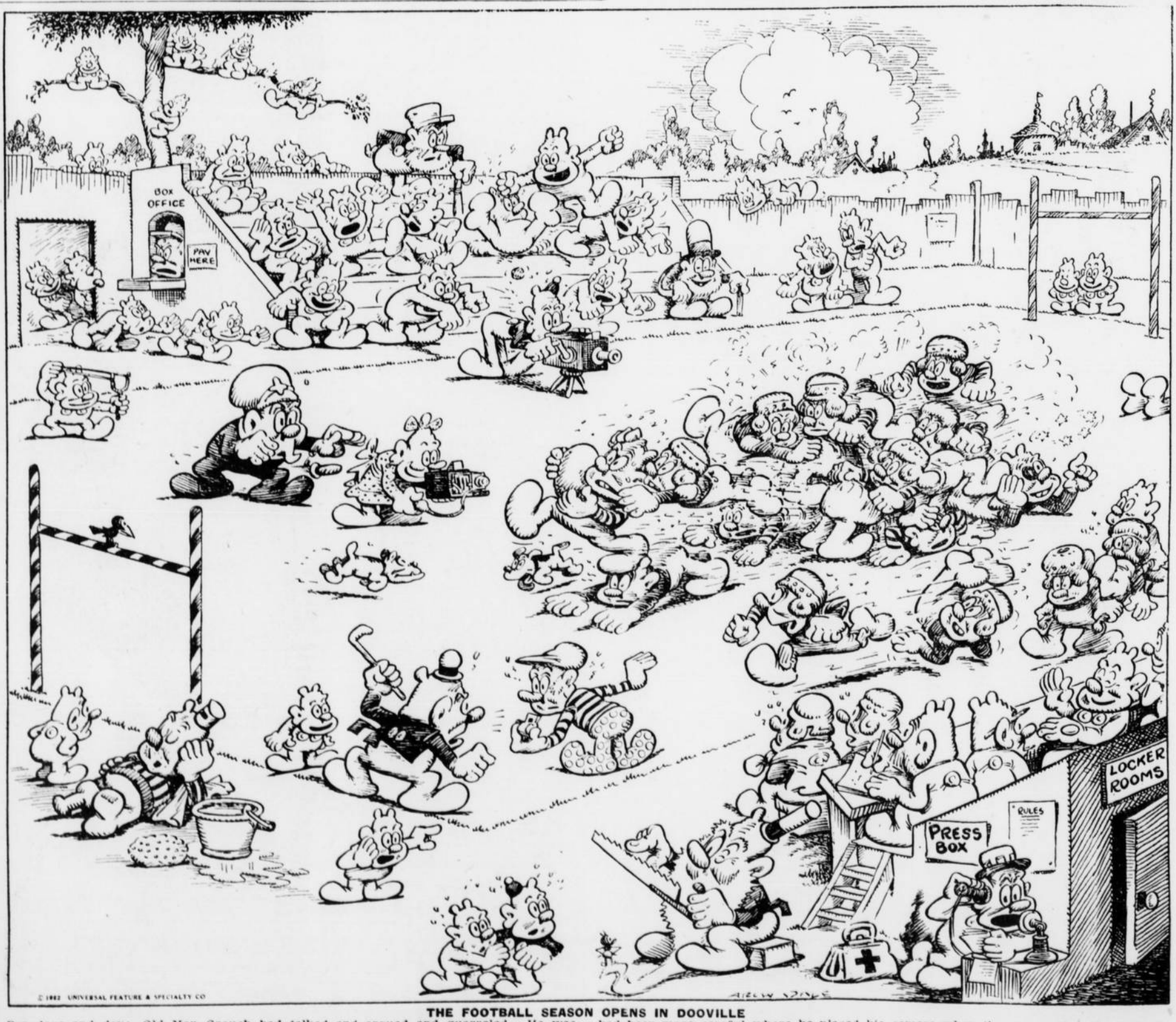
Will you sell just 16 bottles among your friends at only 25c each?

You can do it quickly and easily in your spare time as everybody you know will gladly try a bottle of this lovely new perfume at only 25c. Send us your name and address to-day and we will send you the 16 bottles all postage paid, and trust you with them until sold. Then return our money, only $4.00, and we will promptly send you the beautiful set of spoons, and the handsome dinner set you can also receive without selling any more goods by simply showing your fine reward among your friends and getting only six of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did.



Remember you take no risk, as we take back unsold goods and reward you for what you do sell, and arrange to pay all delivery charges. write to-day. Address

THE REGAL MFG. CO. Dept. D. 40 Toronto, Ont. K.1



THE FOOTBALL SEASON OPENS IN DOOVILLE

For days and days, Old Man Grouch had talked and argued and quarreled. He was sure that the Dooville Bear Cats could run faster and push harder and pile up deeper and think quicker than the Tigers. This is the first part of the second half, and the Tiger's score is twenty-six and the Bear Cats' score is nothing, and surely the Tigers' half-back would have made another touch-down, had that vicious-looking Bear Cat not fouled on his interference. Did you ever before see such a mess of Doo Dads? They look as if they were piled up about six deep. The little Bear Cat on the corner has a beautiful black eye, and now is counting the stars that he sees, while another little Bear Cat is being carried away on a stretcher. Surely it is a great day for Dooville. See the little Doo Dads in the trees, and those little rascals sneaking by the window of the box office without paying. It is a great day for Poly, too. Poly is the only Doo Dad who can operate a moving picture camera, and he is making a wonderful film. However, the little fellow in the grandstand wanted to see the game and Poly may wish that he had been more careful where he placed his camera when the stone—that the little Doo Dad has thrown—hits him. The Tiger half-back is the sweetheart of the little lady Doo Dad with the camera. She was ever so anxious to get a picture of her hero in action, but it looks as if Flannelfeet, the cop, was going to hustle her off the field before she can "snap" her picture. Old Sleepy Sam should be down with that little Bear Cat who has the black eye—but, as one might expect, the rascal is fast asleep. No doubt Old Grouch has wagered some money on the game. He is sure telling the referee what he thinks of him.

Doc Sawbones is the wise one—he has seen many football games in his day, and to this one he has brought his ointments and lotions and his surgical tools. See how wise he looks as he tests the sharpness of the saw teeth.

Note: The Tigers won with a score of two hundred and twenty-seven to one for the Bear Cats and Old Man Grouch was very, very angry.

Kept fresh in double-sealed tins.

Gold Standard THE "chaffless-coffee" 53

Buy a tin from your grocer.

The Codville Co. Ltd.

FREE

REAL SLEEPING BEAUTY DOLL & LOVELY WICKER CARRIAGE

GIRLS—You can get this beautiful doll and lovely wicker rubber tired carriage without spending a cent. Dolly is over 12 inches high and is fully dressed from her pretty hat to her shoes and stockings. She is really beautiful with her lovely hair, real sleeping eyes and she even has cute little teeth. You can have her with straw hat, and pretty lacy dress as you see her above or with a nice red hat and coat to match. You'll be proud to own such a big beautiful doll.

The carriage is the prettiest you have ever seen. It is real wicker enamelled in beautiful French grey. It has big strong springs and the wheels are steel with fine rubber tires. In addition it has the beautiful wicker hood, just like a real baby carriage. You can move it any way you like.

Send your name and address today and get post paid just 35 handsome packages of "Dewkist Boquet" the lovely new perfume to sell at only 10c. Everybody buys this delightful perfume. Many take two or three packages. It's no trouble to sell "Dewkist Boquet." Return our $3.50 when you've sold them and we will send your beautiful doll at once all charges paid and the handsome doll carriage is yours too if you will show your lovely prize to your friends and get only three of them to sell our goods and earn our fine prizes like you did. Address The Regal Mf'g Co., Dept. C, 40 Toronto, Ont., 4K.

The Weyburn Security Bank

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Twenty-five Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

LEARN TO DANCE

You can learn to Fox-Trot, One-Step, Two-Step, Waltz and latest society dances in your own home by the wonderful Penley method, which you can secure by mail. New chart method, easily learned. No music needed. Thousands taught successfully. Success absolutely guaranteed.

Write today for prices and particulars.

Penley's School of Dancing
334a Eighth Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

Big Prize Contest For Boys and Girls

$500.00 in Prizes Given Free—185 of Them

Send $1.00 for one year's subscription to The Guide (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's, and you will receive by return mail a big Doo Dad Book, with pages and pages of stories and pictures of these fun-loving little adventurers. With the book we send you a list of all the prizes, showing their great value, and a Contest Sheet to be colored and returned. Without any further cost to you this contest sheet is entered in this contest where you have a chance to win one of the big prizes—one chance for every entry. You can have as many entries as you wish—one for each subscription you send in—but each contestant can win only one of the big prizes. The Contest closes December 15th, 1922. The prizes will be awarded within two weeks after the closing. This is the best time of the year to get subscriptions, as most people subscribe or renew in the fall, so do not delay but get busy now. You may be one of the lucky ones.

Sir Henry Thornton
New president, Canadian National Railways

Pooling 20,000,000 Bushels

Continued from Page 7

association for the amount of advance due him, according to the grade and variety of his wheat. The storage ticket is attached to the draft, which the local bank forwards through corresponding banks to the association headquarters. It is expected that there will be two additional advances to members before the pool is actually closed.

In case the farmer's grain is mortgaged, the draft is made out to both the mortgagor and mortgagee, and thus by mutual agreement the two can decide as to the disposition of the amount due. The farmer may also send his storage tickets direct to the association, which in turn will send a check back to member. Also by this method the mortgagee is protected, for the storage ticket must state whether or not the grain is mortgaged and to whom.

In the case of a landlord and tenant, where the tenant wants to place his grain in the pool, the former is treated as a mortgagee, or vice versa.

The farmer may also load his grain direct on the cars and personally ship it. In that case it is billed to the terminals, and the bill of lading sent to the state headquarters.

The association, as a matter of service to its members, also handles grain other than wheat, providing the member can ship in car lots. In this case the grain is not pooled but sold immediately on consignment, the shipper being paid as soon as the grain is sold.

A Square Meal in Round Numbers

The following menu was obtained in a Moscow restaurant on June 27:

Mayonnaise of game, 3,500,000 rubles.
Caviar, 4,000,000.
Smoked salmon, 4,000,000.
Ham (two slices), 4,000,000.
Radish and cream, 3,000,000.
Salad, 4,000,000.
Swiss cheese, 1,500,000.
Butter (one pat), 1,500,000.
Fresh cucumber, 750,000.
Fish soup, 3,500,000.
Fish (various), 3,000,000 to 4,500,000.
Cauliflower, 5,000,000.
New potatoes, 3,500,000.
Beefsteak, 4,000,000.
Vienna schnitzel, 4,000,000.
Chops, 2,750,000 to 6,000,000.
Supreme de volaille, 5,000,000.
Fruit salad, 3,500,000.
Peche Melba, 4,000,000.
Strawberries and cream, 4,000,000.

So the list goes on through to black coffee for 1,250,000 rubles. It is evident that for twenty or thirty millions you can dine splendidly.—Daily Telegraph.

To Popularize Frozen Meat

A process has been discovered in Australia for defrosting meat by which it is said the flavor and keeping qualities are restored to such an extent that the product cannot be distinguished from meat which has been subjected to the less severe chilling process. If this process is successfully applied commercially, opinions as to the infeasibility of establishing a dead meat trade between the western provinces and Great Britain in competition with Argentine frozen beef will be strengthened.

Do You Remember My Pictures? Charlie Chaplin

WIN $2500.00 IN PRIZES

NAME THE PICTURES THESE SCENES ARE FROM

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S Picture Plays have made millions laugh. He is particularly well known and appreciated in Canada. But whether or not you have seen all the famous Charlie Chaplin films that are being shown throughout the country, are you clever enough to find the names of the pictures from which the scenes at the right are taken? If you can you may share in the winning of $2500.00 in cash and prizes.

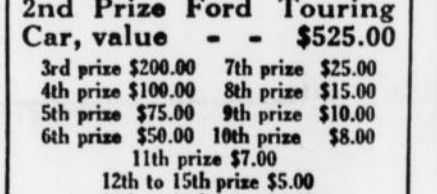
HOW TO SOLVE IT.

The object of this contest is to bring to your mind a few of the most popular of the famous Charlie Chaplin picture plays. The 5 scenes at the right are taken right out of five of his great pictures. In order to help you name them correctly the artist has put into these scenes the names of the plays themselves in jumbled letters. Unscramble these letters, put them into their right order and you will have their names. In case you are not familiar with the popular Charlie Chaplin picture plays that are appearing in Canada now, the names at the left will help you:

Favorite Charlie Chaplin Pictures

A Day's Pleasure.
The Tramp.
Shoulder Arms.
The Adventurer.
Sunny Side.
A Night at the Show.
His New Job.
In the Park.
A Dog's Life.
Easy Street.
The Idle Class.
Triple Trouble.
A Woman.
The Bank.
Shanghied
One A.M. The Cure
Pay Day. The Kid.

These Magnificent Prizes Given For Best Correct or Nearest Correct Replies.



Value $785.00

PRIZE LIST

1st Prize Overland Touring Car, value - $785.00

2nd Prize Ford Touring Car, value - - $525.00

3rd prize $200.00 7th prize $25.00
4th prize $100.00 8th prize $15.00
5th prize $75.00 9th prize $10.00
6th prize $50.00 10th prize $8.00
11th prize $7.00
12th to 15th prize $5.00
16th to 18th prize $4.00
19th to 25th prize $2.00
Next 25 prizes.. $1.00

$500.00 in extra cash prizes will also be awarded to entrants to this contest.

2nd Prize Value $525.00

Ford Touring,

THIS GREAT CONTEST IS ABSOLUTELY FREE. SEND YOUR ANSWER TO-DAY.

This great contest is nothing more nor less than a great advertising and introduction campaign It is absolutely free of expense. It is being conducted by the Continental Publishing Co., Limited, one of the largest and best known publishing houses in Canada, and has the endorsement of the great Charlie Chaplin Studios.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN HIMSELF IS HONORARY JUDGE!

Frankly this contest is intended to further advertise and introduce EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Canada's Greatest Magazine, but you do not have to buy anything, subscribe to anything or spend a cent of your money in order to enter and win a prize.

HOW TO SEND YOUR ANSWERS.

Write the names of the five pictures you think these scenes are from, using one side of the paper only. Put your full name and address (stating Miss, Mrs. Mr. or Master) in the lower right hand corner. Use a separate sheet for anything else you wish to write.

Mr. Chaplin as Honorary Judge, and three independent judges, having no connection with this company, will award the prizes, and the answer gaining 250 points will win First prize. You will get 20 points for each picture you name correctly. 40 points will be awarded for the general neatness, punctuation, spelling, etc., of your answer, 10 points for handwriting and 100 points for fulfilling a simple condition of the contest. This condition is only that you assist in this great advertising campaign by showing a copy of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Canada's Greatest Magazine (which we will send you post paid) to just four friends or neighbours who will appreciate this really worth while Canadian publication and want it to come to them every month. The contest will close at 6 p. m. June 30th 1923, immediately after which the answers will be judged and prizes awarded. We reserve the right to alter the qualifying conditions from time to time as may appear necessary, though of course any such change will not affect anyone who has already qualified their entry. Don't delay sending your answer. This announcement may not appear in this paper again Address Charlie Chaplin Contest Editor, Continental Publishing Co., Ltd., Dept. A Toronto, Ont.

SHEEP AND SWINE SALES

under the auspices of The Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, will be held in conjunction with the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Shows.

SASKATOON SALE	TOTAL	REGINA SALE
NOV. 3rd	500 HEAD	NOV. 8th

All the leading breeders will be represented, including Follett Bros., Duval; G. N. Buffum, Bechard; Olaf Berg, Loreburn; E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake; Dept. of Public Works; University of Saskatchewan; H. Thompson, Regina, and many others.

Arrange to be present and get choice animals at reasonable prices.

Pure-bred rams and boars and grade ewes can be purchased for half cash by writing Livestock Commissioner, Regina.

ENTRIES ARE CLOSED. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

C. W. THURSTON, Pres. Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Assn.
J. G. ROBERTSON, Sec. Regina
G. N. BUFFUM, Pres. Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Assn.

Classified ads. make money for others—why not you?

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Immigration, Credit and Grading

The Editor.—I am glad to note you have instituted a forum in The Guide, where farmers can speak out, and always thought it a mistake when discontinued some years ago.

I would rather read such letters than all the speeches of honorables and right honorables in christendom, because, mainly, they are real expressions of the common people who toil, void of duplicity and camouflage, and give an indication how the battle of life is progressing at the front.

As I view it, I think the time has arrived when the United Farmers, through its organ, The Guide, should "broaden out" on lines that are vital to keep body and soul together, i.e., make farming pay.

We have heard much lately about a new colonization scheme, which rather suggests that the old picking is close to the bone, and a new batch is necessary to enable the feast to continue.

Under the present economic conditions farmers have to face, the responsibility of inviting immigrants to come here and settle on the land, is something fearful to contemplate, because, in making good, a major portion of them would go down in the attempt.

Farmers here cannot pay 8 per cent. for money, in order to help chartered banks to declare 12 per cent. and a bonus in dividends. They have got to have cheap and long-time money in order to avoid dumping their produce on the market for a bagatelle. It probably never was fully recognized until a short time ago that, in the western part of the U.S. comprising the farming zone, one of the greatest crisis ever known was narrowly averted by the government stepping in with cheap and long-time money.

Again as I view it, the three western provinces should take out Dominion charters for banks for the purpose of issuing money to decently assist and encourage the basic industry, agriculture.

The situation as it exists today is that we have a money trust here, with the chairman of the Bankers' Association directing the cash of the country. Under such a system the banks have the power to make or break prosperity, by the granting or the withholding of credits. Such is not a sound economic feature, and is apt to reflect to the benefit of the few, as against the many.

The fool grading system is another item the farmers should ponder and act on without delay. Under it we are selling our wheat too cheap, whereby the millers' combine, interlocked with the banks and the big elevator interests entwined in the mesh, get for a song, no better wheat in the world, on account of its hardness, and the farmer gets what? Why, of course, the merry ha, ha.

The latest up-to-date cleaning machinery such as the combine has, should be housed apart, and distributed throughout the grain-bearing zone, then what is actually cleaned out should be the dockage, and a certificate showing it, should be negotiable at any elevator, with the practice now in vogue of allowing them to dock abolished.

Then a law should be passed by parliament establishing three grades of wheat only, to be defined by weight of a measured bushel, say all wheat weighing 57 pounds or over, grade 1; 54 to 57 pounds, grade 2; anything below 54 pounds grade 3. The price should be as follows:

Grade 1, cash basis store at the ports.
Grade 2, 1c under grade 1.
Grade 3, 1c under grade 2.

This to be enforced by a jail sentence of five years, and a fine of $5,000, upon summary conviction of any person offering less than statute law specified.—H. M. Thompson, Dauphin.

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15

Capitalism and Other 'Isms

The Editor.—Re Mr. Stevenson's article in The Guide of September 23. In said article Mr. Stevenson claims that Capitalism is superior to Sovietism. I presume he means communism; if so, I must say that there is no communism in Russia yet and will not be for an indefinite time, for it cannot be brought about over night. The Russian people have merely laid the foundation, by destroying private ownership, of the means of production and establishing the rule of the people, Sovietism, thereby doing away with the arch-enemy of human happiness, profit and competition, which is the underlying cause of all misery in this world.

Sovietism is simply a government of soviets or counsels, which are elected by the working people of the working people. Anybody that works can vote, and is really the first attempt of the people to govern themselves, thereby doing away with the proposition of people having to work according to the rules of parasites, or, in other words, the rule of the money power, as is the case under capitalism. While capitalism has been necessary for the upward climb of humanity, the time has come, when it must give way for something else, or humanity must perish. No party, no class, no reform within capitalism can do any good, no matter how sincere they be. Only by completely revolutionizing the whole system, to a system where people will rule themselves, can humanity travel the road towards full justice to everyone, towards the goal, where we will be able to inscribe upon our banners: "From each according to ability, to each according to his needs."

Sovietism had nothing to do with the starvation in Russia, because it has solely been brought about by the capitalistic governments of Europe and America, for the simple reason that the Russian people set up a government, which did not suit them, and, therefore, was determined to destroy it by any means. After they found they could not destroy it by military force, they decided to starve them, and one great capitalist said: "We must starve them; the bony hand of hunger will clutch the people by the throat and bring them to their senses," and so they did.

They declared the economic blockade after having destroyed all they could in the country itself, besides all that, there came the years of drought, which no doubt has helped to bring the misery to its worst. Who is to blame, Capitalism or Sovietism, for the misery of the Russian people? The Russian people have suffered because of our ignorance and selfishness. Besides, not only the Russians are starving but many Canadians, yes, many farmers are on the brink of starving, to say nothing of the city people.—Wm. Kastler, Cavell, Sask.

Non-Co-operators

The Editor.—If farming is to succeed we must stop the many leaks into the pockets of men who add nothing to production or distribution of our goods. The farmer must be willing to relinquish his individualistic habit, to secure a better return for his labor, and to fit in with new economic ideas. Co-operation is today the best solution for the farmers' problem, and is the next best thing to a national wheat board.

There are all sorts of influences to induce us to break our allegiance to our own co-operative elevators. In the little burg where I must do business, the station agent would solicit our car of wheat; he made out and signed our freight bill. It gave him a pull on each one of us, beside the fact that he might be useful to us all along in his semi-public office or otherwise, according as we complied or refused his claim on us. Then the bank manager who made advances to us and upon whom in other ways we are dependent, would buttonhole us for the same car. How can we resist his importunity? Our complying puts five dollars in his pocket. Then we ran the gauntlet of the village tradesmen, who had carried us best part of a year. Why not give them five dollars for we will need them again in the same way? The unfortunate farmer is pestered beyond endurance by these men.

Each of them would take our wheat from our farmers' co-operative elevator and hand it over to a line company, thus adding wealth and power to capitalism, and weakening the farmers' movement. Elevator No. 1 of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Company has stood closed and useless for years because farmers no longer supported their own elevator. Many were cajoled or "squeezed" into shipping their grain elsewhere by the strong influences I have named.

But the banks put pressure on their managers to quit soliciting our farmers' cars, by which they made five dollars privately; they saw it was infra dig. and opposed to the bank's good standing with their farmer clients—well, it was so in our burg. Even with tradesmen it is now a thing of the past too.

That which others have wisely abandoned is now, however, being very vigorously pushed by our rural telephone operator. I believe he claims to own the rural system. I asked an elevator man, how he (the telephone man) gets to know when we farmers have a car. He replied he learns of it by listening in, and it gives him a most unfair advantage. Now, our telephone man is also auctioneer, chimney builder, painter, etc.; surely he is making a good living without having to cadge for five dollars off a farmer to handle his car for a few minutes' work. He also ships it against the farmers' interest, to a line company. This man cannot get us any more for our wheat; sometimes he claims he can. I have heard him say he cannot, but it gives him five dollars. In one case he promised two cents more than anywhere else, but the farmer got two cents less than the day's price, a loss of $20.

He does no real service for the five dollars he gets; in some cases he does harm. The business is outside his calling and he has no claim on farmers, but he talks, begs and persists until some farmers yield, and he is encouraged to continue the annoyance upon others.—A Reader.

Price of Hides

The Editor.—I have read with interest your article re shipment of cattle to England, and what interests me most is the price made of the hides. I figured this out and make it come to about $10.25 per hide—is this correct? ($10.55.—Ed.). I have heard it said that a western hide was no use to make shoe leather from, but it would seem in England they were willing to pay a fair price for a hide to make into leather. It would seem to me that there is an embargo on hides leaving this country, while hides may be brought in free of duty, this being the reason why we farmers can't ship a hide and have anything coming to us after the freight is paid, consequently there are hundreds of hides just left laying around here in the West to rot.

Does this embargo on hides going out of the country lower the price of leather goods? I'll say not a bit. I would like to see this matter taken up in your paper.—Louis A. Walker, Altario, Alta.

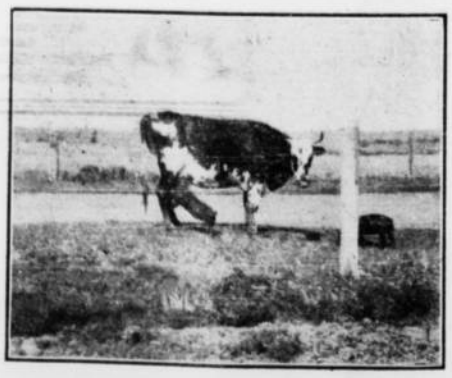
Hog Grading Goes Into Effect

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, announces that the hog grading regulations will be made effective on October 30. The regulations under which the official grading of hogs will be undertaken have been approved as submitted, after final agreement by all interests represented by the joint swine committee. In the interval between now and the date when the new regulations become effective, the new hog grading staff is being given a thorough course of instruction at the Toronto stock yards, so that the official grading regulations as established will be uniformly applied at all stock yards and abattoirs in Canada.

Camille Abberkerk Korndyke, 32602—a seven-year-old Holstein cow of the herd on the Alberta Government Demonstration Farm, Stony Plain, has recently completed a 365-day milking test under the Dominion R.O.P. inspection with 25,890.1 pounds milk and 11,325 pounds butter, making her champion Holstein cow of the prairie provinces.

Her highest day was 105 pounds milk (ten and one-half gallons). Her highest month, October, 1921, was a daily average of 92.5 pounds (nine gallons and a quart). Her daily average for 365 days was a little over 70 pounds (seven gallons). This performance is remarkable as it was made after giving birth to twin calves, and also during one of the driest seasons known in the district, when pastures lacked in succulence and quantity. The cow was pastured twice daily during the summer months. The feeds used were all farm products with some oil cake meal added as a concentrate.

Finding a Dairy Products Market



J. D. Poston, Mortlach, Sask., states "these pigs are in a thrifty condition; they follow the cow to pasture every day." This opens up the prospect of a new industry, pig ranching on a large scale.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Growers Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., October 20, 1922

WHEAT—The market during the week has continued firm with good buying by export houses of nearby futures in the earlier part of the period, later transportation difficulties have interfered somewhat with early shipment contracts, and the demand has not been so keen. The tie up appears to be from Eastern lake ports to the Atlantic seaboard, and it is fairly evident that wheat is in great demand at the present level by overseas buyers if it can be got out. Producers have been free sellers on the advance and good volume of trade has been done. Stock at the ports of Fort William and Port Arthur continue to increase, and there is a possibility of these ports being plugged unless grain moves easier in the Eastern channels. Export demand is bound to be affected by this to a certain extent, but so far there has been sufficient demand to hold the market very firm. Wheat here is trading at very much lower prices than at U.S. points, and in the event of a letting up of the export demand, it is possible that the discount would make the price attractive for investment buying on a large scale should American markets hold firm. Cash demand is only fair with No. 1 Northern going through the clearing house to retire the October contract, and No. 2 and No. 3 Northern grades in a strong position on account of the amount sold for overseas shipment, and the comparatively small percentage of these grades arriving. Low grade wheat in good demand at present spreads, with few cars less than No. 3 Northern coming along.

OATS—Prices have had a considerable decline during the week, both cash and futures. Good domestic demand, but export business small owing to lack of transportation facilities from the head of the lakes. Receipts are getting heavy, and unless broader demand develops it is hard to expect much improvement in values.

BARLEY—Dull and featureless, good enquiry for this grain and big business could be worked if shipping space were available. Premiums on top grades have disappeared and contract grades being applied against sales of October.

RYE—Market has been strong during past week with prices registering a gain of about three cents per bus. No urgent demand for cash article, and 1 and 2 C.W. being delivered through clearing house against sales of October.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Oct. 16 to 21 inclusive

	16	17	18	19	20	21	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct.	101⅞	103½	102¼	101	101⅛	100⅞	102	110⅞
Nov.	101⅞	103⅞	102	101	101½	100⅞	101½	106¾
Oats—								
Oct.	42½	42	40⅞	40⅛	40¾	41⅛	43¼	41¼
Nov.	40⅞	40¾	39⅞	40⅛	40½	40½	41⅞	37⅞
Barley—								
Oct.	53⅞	53⅞	52⅞	52	51⅞	51⅝	54⅛	56½
Nov.	53⅞	53½	53	52	52	51½	53⅞	54⅞
Flax—								
Oct.	214	216	213	213⅛	213¾	213½	205½	176
Nov.	202½	208	208½	209	208	207	200¼	175½
Rye—								
Oct.	73½	75	74½	74	73⅞	72	70⅞	84
Nov.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.12½ to \$1.20½; No. 1 northern, \$1.10½ to \$1.18½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.07½ to \$1.17½; No. 2 northern, \$1.06½; to \$1.15½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.03½ to \$1.12½; No. 3 northern, \$1.02½ to \$1.11½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.15½ to \$1.20½; No. 1 hard, \$1.08½ to \$1.11½; Minnesota and South Dakota, No. 1 dark hard, \$1.10½ to \$1.12½; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 hard, \$1.06½ to \$1.08½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.03 to \$1.05; No. 1, 91c to 98c; No. 2 amber, \$1.01 to \$1.03; No. 2, 88c to 94c; No. 3 amber, 99c to \$1.01; No. 3, 87c to 92c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 69c to 69½c; No. 3 yellow, 68c to 68½c; No. 4 yellow, 67c to 67½c; No. 3 yellow new, November 62⅞c; December 61⅞c; No. 2 mixed, 65½c to 68c. Oats—No. 2 white, 37⅞c to 40⅞c; No. 3 white, 35⅞c to 39⅞c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 60c to 63c; medium to good, 55c to 59c; lower grades, 50c to 54c. Rye—No. 2, 71½c to 74½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.47 to \$2.49.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., quotes as follows for the week ending October 20.

Receipts this week: Cattle 16,745; hogs 1,685; sheep 862. Last week: Cattle 13,046; hogs 1,494; sheep 1,237.

The above receipts will show that the annual cattle run is on and similar to previous years prices continue to slip as the run increased. Stockers and feeders have gone lower on account of the difficulty in securing an outlet through South St. Paul for the large number of stockers that are going to that market from Canada. A car shortage across the line has made it almost impossible to get cattle out from St. Paul, and prices are considerably lower there. A further drop of 25c to 50c per hundred is apparent since last week, with big plain steers and cows almost \$1.00 a hundred lower. Top butcher steers are quoted from 4½c to 5c with an odd head reaching the quarter. Best feeder steers dehorned, and of good type are bringing from 3½c to 4c, with plainer kinds from 2¼c to 3¼c. Best cows are selling from 2¾c to 3.10; plain cows from 2c to 2½c, and canners from 1c to 1½c. Light-weight heifers, thick-fat, are selling at from 3½c to 4c, and stock heifers from 2¼c to 2¾c, depending on quality. There is still a good demand for the right type of choice dairy cows, best springers bringing from \$60 to \$80, and fair to good ones from \$35 to \$50. Heavy calves and plain calves are selling lower, 4c buying the bulk of top heavy calves and plain, thin calves selling from 2c to 2½c.

The hog run continues light for this time of year, but prices have suffered a severe decline in sympathy with Eastern markets. Selects are selling this week at from 9c to 9½c and prospects weaker. In the sheep and lamb section the demand continues unusually good for this time of year with top lambs bringing from 9c to 10½c, and choice sheep from 5c to 6c. Plain, thin sheep are selling very badly at from 2c to 3½c per lb.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$4.50 to	\$5.00
Good to choice steers	4.00 to	4.50
Medium to good steers	3.00 to	3.75
Common steers	2.50 to	3.00
Choice feeder steers	3.75 to	4.25
Common feeder steers	2.50 to	3.50
Choice stocker steers	3.00 to	3.50
Common stocker steers	2.00 to	2.50
Choice butcher heifers	3.75 to	4.25
Fair to good heifers	3.00 to	3.50
Medium heifers	2.50 to	3.00
Choice stock heifers	2.25 to	2.50
Choice butcher cows	2.75 to	3.25
Fair to good cows	2.00 to	2.50
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to	2.25
Canner cows	1.25 to	1.50
Choice veal calves	4.50 to	5.50
Common calves	3.00 to	4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers are still quoting country shippers 23c to 25c for straight receipts delivered, but practically none are coming to hand. Some firms are paying up to 35c direct to producers. Storage extras are jobbing at 37c to 40c, firsts 31c, seconds 29c. Six cars of storage firsts are rolling Montreal for export to Glasgow, and some storage seconds for Montreal delivery. Poultry: The poultry market is slightly firmer, quotations live delivered, chicken 14c to 15c, fowl 12c to 15c, roosters 9c to 10c, ducks 13c to 14c, turkeys 22c to 26c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW Eggs: Regina dealers quoting 28c to 32c loss off delivered. Practically no fresh are arriving except those that are going direct to retailers. Storage extras jobbing 32c, firsts 30c, seconds 28c. Retail prices range from 30c to 40c. Two cars storage firsts rolling Montreal for export to Glasgow, from Melfort and Regina. Poultry: The poultry situation remains unchanged.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Market very firm. Local receipts slightly heavier than expected for the season. Dealers quoting on grade delivered, extras 32c, firsts 27c, seconds 17c. Jobbing extras 40c, firsts 34c, seconds 24c. Poultry: Market practically unchanged. Receipts heavier, quotations, live delivered, chicken 10c to 12c, fowl 8c to 10c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Birkenhead reports no Canadian arrivals. Irish 16½c to 17½c in sink.

Glasgow also reports no offerings of Canadian cattle. Best Scotch 13c to 14½c alive. One thousand Irish cattle sold from 9½c to 10½c, extra choice 11c. Values showing a decided advance.

London, no sales of Canadian or American sides. Irish dressed sides sold from 15½c to 17c, under improved demand.

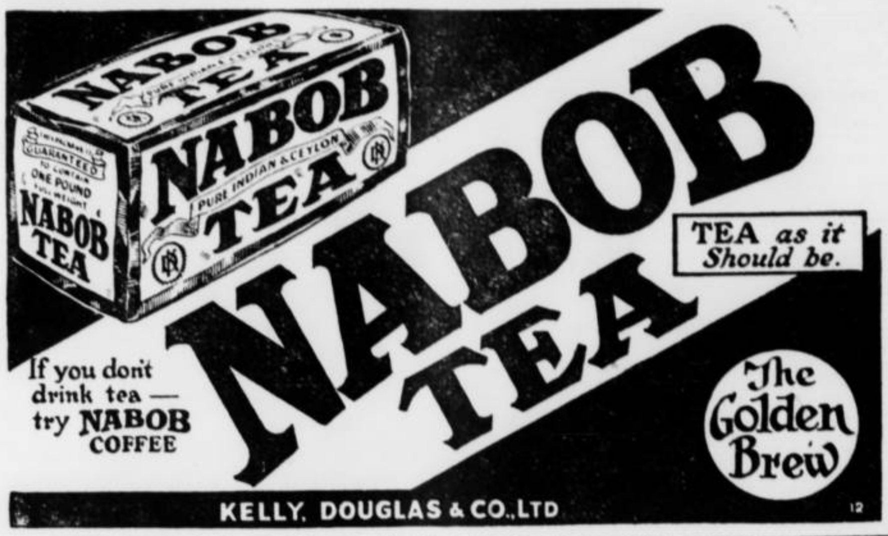
WHEAT PRICES

Oct. 16 to Oct. 21 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Oct 16	101⅞	101	96¾	93¾	89¼	81¼
17	103½	102½	98¼	95½	91	83
18	102¼	101¼	97	93¼	88⅞	..
19	101	100	95¾	92	86½	..
20	101½	100½	96½	91½	87	..
21	100⅞	99⅞	95⅛	90⅞	86⅛	..
Week Ago	102⅛	101¼	96¾	94	89½	81½
Year Ago	110⅞	108⅞	103¼	97⅞	90⅞	81⅞

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, October 16 to October 21, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS 2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	BARLEY 3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	FLAX 1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Oct. 16	69¾	45	42	42	39	36	53⅞	49⅞	46⅛	46⅛	216	210	199	73½
17	71½	42½	39½	39½	37	34	53⅞	48⅛	45⅞	45⅞	216	212	196	75
18	..	40⅞	37⅞	37⅞	35⅞	31⅞	52⅞	47⅛	43⅛	43⅛	213	209	183	75
19	..	40⅞	37⅞	37⅞	35¼	31⅞	52	47	43	43	213¼	209½	183½	75
20	..	41¼	38¼	38¼	36	32¾	51⅞	46⅞	42¼	42¼	213¾	209¾	183¾	73⅞
21	..	42⅛	39⅞	39⅞	37⅛	34⅛	51⅞	47¾	43⅛	43⅛	213½	209½	280½	72
Week Ago	70	46¼	43	43	40¼	37½	54¼	50⅛	48⅛	48⅛	207½	201½	190½	72
Year Ago	...	41¼	38¼	38¼	36¼	43¼	56½	52	44½	44½	176	172	146	86½



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REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—14 HEAD, INcluding bull, for sale cheap. O. H. Woods, Airdrie, Alta. 43-2

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SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, April boars and sows, large, early maturing, bacon type. Anderson Brothers, Bittern Lake, Alta. 43-5

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WANTED—AI MATURED REGISTERED Yorkshire boar, bacon type. R. McNichol, Box 1, Saltcoats, Sask. 43-2

SELLING—YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, FOUR months, choice breeding; papers guaranteed. W. J. Boyle, Hawarden, Sask. 43-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS, farrowed May 1; pedigrees guaranteed. C. W. Wedow, Woodnorth, Man. 41-3

YORKSHIRE BOARS, SIX MONTHS OLD, $25; papers free. Wm. Gieselman, Bladworth, Sask. 41-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR university stock. C. Holtzman, Fiske, Sask. 41-3

Duroc-Jerseys

SELLING—CHOICE DUROC-JERSEYS, APRIL and May litters, from prize-winning stock, registration papers free, $30 delivered Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. Jas. W. Smith, Rainton, Sask. 39-4

PICK YOUR HERD BOAR HERE—SONS OF White's Sensation, imported; big husky fellows; bred right and fed right. These boars are out of big sows—April and May. White Farms, Lockwood, Sask. 42-3

THOROUGHBRED DUROC-JERSEYS, BOTH sexes, all sizes, $10 up. J. Rabourn, Ravenscrag, Sask. 41-10

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEY SOWS, $20; boars, $20; pair, $35. Arthur Pownall, Luseland, Sask. 43-5

Poland-Chinas

SELLING—REGISTERED BIG TYPE POLAND boars, $25, or want to exchange one. J. W. Golka, Viking, Alta.

Hampshires

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS, fit for service, $25. W. K. Linton, Eyebrow, Sask. 42-2

SHEEP

SNAPS IN REGISTERED SUFFOLK-DOWN lambs, from the finest flock in the West. Early, vigorous lambs, either sex, $20 each, crate and pedigree included. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man.

SELLING—OXFORD-DOWN BREEDING ewes; sire, Adderbury, imported; both sex. The late T. A. Somerville. Phone or write Mrs. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 42-3

HAMPSHIRE RAMS—CHOICE, REGISTERED yearling rams, from imported stock, at very reasonable prices. E. C. Harte, Gwenmawr Farm, Brandon, Man. 42-3

FOR SALE—FOUR REGISTERED OXFORD-Down rams, three years old, $25 each; ewes, two years and over, $20 each. Frank Brown, Belmont Man. 43-2

SELLING—40 GOOD GRADE EWES, $10 EACH; also 19 choice registered Shropshire ewes, $17 each. G. P. Burns, Blackfalds, Alta. 39-5

SELLING—LEICESTER RAM LAMBS, REGIStered, sired by Agricultural College ram. J. F. Swanston, Sperling, Man.

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PEDIGREED OXFORD RAMS—YEARLINGS, $25; lambs, $20. E. Johnson, Dry River, Man. 43-4

PEDIGREED OXFORD RAMS AND EWES, all ages. Chas. Morton, Innes, Sask. 38-7

100 YOUNG SHEEP, $7.00 EACH. JARED Brown, Vermilion, Cummings, Alta. 35-10

LEICESTER RAMS, EXTRA QUALITY, Bargain. G. E. Roose, Camrose, Alta. 42-6

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

FOR QUICK SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, early hatch, both sexes, $5.00 each. J. C. E. Millen, Wawanesa, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS, $5.00. Silver-laced Wyandotte cockerels, $2.00. Mrs. H. Boyle, Grandora, Sask.

SELLING UNTIL DEC. 15—MAMMOTH Bronze turkey toms, fine stock, May hatched, $8.00. Mrs. T. J. Wilson, Tyvan, Sask.

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, $4.00; GANders, $5.00; fine healthy birds. A. Scott, Camper, Man 43-2

LIMITED NUMBER OF BOURBON RED GOBblers, $7.50. C. T. Simpson, Carnduff, Sask. 43-2

Wyandottes

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Plymouth Rocks

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK PULLETS, FROM heavy-laying strain, $2.50; year-old hens, $2.00; fine large cockerels, $5.00. A. Scott, Camper, Man. 43-2

BIG BARRED ROCKS, COCKERELS AND pullets, from first prize stock, $1.50. Mrs. Jno. Ruste, Wainwright, Alta. 43-2

Leghorns

FERRIS 300-EGG SHOW STRAIN S. C. WHITE Leghorn cockerels, three and five dollars each. These are splendid birds, low tails and small combs. I. M. Bly, Magrath, Alta. 43-3

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—COCKerels, pullets, beauties, Saskatchewan's best laying strain, $2.00. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 43-5

FOR SALE—150 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HENS, one and two years, $1.00; cockerels, $1.50. Arthur Pownall, Luseland, Sask. 43-5

LEGHORNS—PURE-BRED WHITE ROOSTERS, first-prize stock, April hatch, $1.50. A. A. Cox, Morris, Man. 41-3

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, MAY hatch, $2.00; pullets laying at four months. Mrs. B. Groger, Govan, Sask. 42-2

264 FERRIS EGG STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGhorns, $1.50. J. A. Stewart, Prince Albert, Sask.

Rhode Islands

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOM, $6.00. R. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels, $2.00. C. R. Miller, Dilke, Sask. 43-6

PRIZE-WINNING ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, for quick sale, $1.50 each Elva Thornborough, Glenboro, Man.

Sundry Breeds

SELLING—SILVER MEDAL, WINTER LAYING strain S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, pick, $3.00; seconds, $2.50 each. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, toms, $8.00 hens, $6.00 each. Mrs. Wm. Gamey, Box 27, Newdale, Man. 43-4

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, HEAVY laying strain, $1.50 to $3.00. White Pekin ducks and drakes, $3.00 each. Herman Fieseler, Langenburg, Sask.

ROSE AND SINGLE BLACK MINORCAS, White Minorcas, Golden and Partridge Wyandottes, Barred Rocks. Cockerels and pullets, from $1.50. T. Merryweather, Swan River, Man.

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Young toms, $7.50; pullets, $5.00; very fine birds. White Wyandotte cockerels, John Martin strain, $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. Gould, Bittern Lake, Alta. 42-2

SELLING—COCKERELS: LEGHORNS, R. C. White, S. C. Brown; White Wyandottes; Black Langshans; from Dominion prize-laying stock, $2.00 up. Write Joseph Lynch, Govenlock, Sask.

SELLING—BRONZE TOMS, EXHIBITION stock, $5.00; Buff Orpingtons, Mammoth Pekin ducks, $1.75; drakes, $2.00. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 42-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, $2.00. White Holland turkey toms, $8.00; hens, $6.00; from imported stock. C. W. Ketchen, Wadena, Sask. 42-2

THREE PURE-BRED LIGHT BRAHMA roosters, stock birds first at Invermay, $5.00 each John Murray, Rama, Sask.

SELLING—BARRED AFRICAN GUINEAS, $3.50 pair. Fred Adams, Roland, Man. 41-5

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPS, THREE months old, $25 pair. Mother greyhound and Siberian, father Russian; father and mother are large, good killers and speed to burn. Box 23, Wiseton, Sask.

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SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, GENUINE HEELING parents, $5.00. Female, seven months, $8.00. William Leyh, Viscount, Sask. 43-3

WANTED—TRAINED WOLFHOUNDS, NOT over three years, not less than 28 inches at shoulder. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springside, Sask. 42-2

FINEST PEDIGREED SILVER FOXES. JOS. Gamache, Laurier, Man. 42-10

SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPS, FOUR months, $5.00. R. A. Sheldon, Divide, Sask. 42-2

SILVER BLACK FOXES, ALSO CROSS FOXES. Write E. Valley, L'Original, Ont. 41-5

SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

Various

FOR SALE—IMPROVED SEED: BARLEY, oats, Early Triumph strain Red Bobs. N. S. Milne, Earl Grey, Sask. 43-2

Oats

SELLING—CAR BANNER OATS. WRITE FOR price and samples. John B. Wood, Guernsey, Sask. 41-3

Barley

FOR SALE—ABOUT 600 BUSHELS OF BARK barley, perfectly clean, grown from pedigree seed. J. R. Waddell, Box 21, Sperling, Man. 39-5

Grass Seed

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, grown from pedigree seed, perfectly clean, scarified if desired, 12 cents per pound; bags included with 100-pound orders. J. A. Miller, Govan, Sask.

SWEET CLOVER SEED, HULLED AND cleaned, 10 cents per pound at Guernsey, bags extra. John Cressman, Guernsey, Sask. 42-2

FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

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BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA— For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia districts, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 34tf

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HALF-SECTION, FENCED, 40 ACRES broken, fair buildings, plenty wood, water, feed; telephone; seven miles from Invermay, $15 acre; $500 cash, balance to suit. J. T. Enright, Invermay, Sask. 39-5

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I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Columbia, Mo. 40-4

SELLING—320-ACRE GRAIN FARM, 290 acres cultivated, good wheat land, level, fair house and building grove, $30 acre, half cash. Further particulars, John Evans, The Flats, Sask. 40-4

SELLING—QUARTER-SECTION GOOD wheat land, Lloydminster district, nearly all can be broken, $8.50 per acre; $600 cash. Box 223, Lloydminster, Sask. 43-3

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WILL RENT, OR SELL ON EASY TERMS, 800-acre equipped farm, two miles from market. W. J. Cunningham, Cut Knife, Sask. 42-3

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WASKATENAU, ALBERTA—MIXED FARMING district. Write for descriptive pamphlet to Secretary, Board of Trade. 42-3

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin

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Hints on Catching the Nimble $ in November

With freeze-up you have a chance to look over the situation and find out what you have in the following that you wish to sell during November:

Cattle
Bred Ewes
Cockerels and Pullets
Turkeys
Ducks and Geese
Wolf Hounds
Used Machinery
Farm Lands

Amongst the 80,000 Guide farm homes there are hundreds watching for ads. of such offerings as you have. Don't overlook the opportunity November offers you—get a little Classified Ad. running for three or four weeks.

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The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

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SELLING—10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR, complete with three-furrow John Deere tractor plow, both bottoms, extra shares and pins; engine and plow little used, first-class condition. Wanted—24-inch steel scrub plow, John Deere or Cockshutt, must be good condition; also extension rims for Rumely Oil-Pull 15-30 tractor. Dr. T. R. Brownridge, Glenavon, Sask.

FOR SALE AT A SNAP—12-20 TURNER TRACTOR, just overhauled, in good condition. R. C. Currie, Thornhill, Man. 43-2

SELLING—ALBERTA WELL DRILLING MAchines, new; also second-hand. H. Kiehlbanch, Hilliard, Alta. 43-4

WILL SELL ON TIME TO RESPONSIBLE party, ten-bottom Cockshutt engine gang. Write, Bruce Brooks, Gorefield, Sask. 41-3

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SELLING—WELL BORING OUTFIT, GUS Pech, high derrick, good running condition, $400; half cash, balance terms. Box 56, Lanigan, Sask.

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FARM MANAGER, CANADIAN, EXPERIenced, married, no children; stock farm preferred, or take charge in owner's absence this winter. Ray Todd, Lac Verte, Sask.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM wishing competent manager, 12 years' experience in West. Box 344, Shaunavon, Sask. 42-3

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WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND SHIPPING TAGS.

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FINEST CLOVER HONEY—FOR 120-POUND orders in five, ten, 30-pound pails or 60-pound cans, delivered Manitoba, 19 cents; Saskatchewan, 19½ cents; Alberta or British Columbia, 20 cents pound. Amber honey, 15, 15½, 16 cents pound, delivered. Buckwheat honey, 12, 12½, 13 cents pound, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents brings 4-ounce sample. Special price club orders. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 42-4

McLEAN'S HONEY, GUARANTEED No. 1 pure white clover, direct from producer, $8.40 cash crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Also good quality buckwheat honey, $6.50 crate of six ten-pound pails. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 43-4

"PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT"—60-POUND crate, five or ten-pound pails. White honey, $10; light amber, $9.40; dark amber, $7.50; dark, $6.50. Terms cash f.o.b. Toronto. Discount on eight and 16-crate orders delivered. Prices, samples and descriptive leaflet on application. Weir Bros., Beekeepers, 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont. 43-4

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, $8.50 crate; also amber honey, mostly clover, $6.50 crate. All put up in ten-pound pails and crated 60 pounds to crate. Prices f.o.b. Brucefield. Special prices on large orders. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont.

CHOICE WHITE CLOVER HONEY, SIX TENpound pails, $9.00; good buckwheat, $6.60 case; cash or collect. George Braven, Dunnville, Ont. Route 7. 42-3

WILSON'S CLOVER HONEY—CRATE SIX ten-pound or 12 five-pound pails, $9.00. John T. Wilson, Petrolia, Ont

HONEY FOR SALE—CLOVER, $10; AMBER, $9.00; Buckwheat, $7.00; for 60 pounds. Large orders at reduction F W Krouse, Guelph Ont

LIGHT AMBER HONEY, GOOD QUALITY, 80% clover, 60-pound crate $6.00. I. Langstroth, Forest, Ont. 42-10

CLOVER HONEY, 100 POUNDS, $14; CLOVER and buckwheat, 100 pounds, $10. Henry Hartley, Norwich, Ont. 42-5

POTATOES — SELLING ANY QUANTITY, October shipments. Grower, 106 Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. 38-6

PURE MANITOBA HONEY, 60-POUND LOTS, 20 cents pound. Springfield Beekeepers' Association, Secretary, J. Rippingale, Oak Bank, Man.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

STOCKINGLEG FOR SALE—HEAVY, BLACK, all wool, 60-stitch, $1.00 per yard, prepaid. Mrs. Mary Nickason, Wiseton, Sask. 40-6

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 38-11

WILL MAKE WOOL QUILTS, 6 x 7 FEET for $8.00. Mrs. Bodvarsson, Geyser, Man.

PIANO, AS NEW. REASONABLE TERMS. 524 Spadina Crescent, Saskatoon.

WANTED—150 FEET GALVANIZED PIPE, 1¼-inch, at once. Harry Wilson, Togo, Sask.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture estimates that Alberta's potato crop will be about 85 per cent. of what it was in 1921. Saskatchewan's spud production is estimated at about 70 per cent. of last year's. In Manitoba, digging is so late that it is difficult to make a satisfactory estimate. Early potatoes were very light. Late potatoes will be much better, but the total production will be under that of 1921.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft

Wives Versus Livestock

Aunt Martha has a wooden churn, a heavy wringer hard to turn, a washboard and a mop; she's sixty-one and bent and grey, yet she is up at peep of day and never seems to stop. She has the plainest kind of floors, without a rug and full of pores; a ladder leads upstairs. She cooks with coal the year around, in summer time she's burned and browned preparing daily fares. She has to wash three times a week, and mop the floor to keep it sleek at least once every day, while that old churn with wooden dash must lunge and plunge and whack and splash each morning anyway. Aunt Martha has the same outfit, the same old woman-killing kit that filled her mother's hearse; there's not a thing to ease her life, like I have purchased for my wife—her lot could not be worse! My Uncle Jed, Aunt Martha's man, has built a barn of noble plan, a palace for his stock; a barn with large and airy stalls, with mangers fixed with waterfalls, with automatic lock; it has big stanchions painted black, a carrier upon a track, electric lights galore; the mow is built without a brace to bat against and skin your face and make your feelings sore. An engine fills the water tower and generates electric power, a hayfork hoists the hay; at milking time a phonograph makes music for the cow and calf, it soothes their nerves they say! I think my Uncle Jed is wise to build a barn before he dies, a barn that's up to snuff, where happy stock can go and come, where toil is at the minimum—he needs it bad enough. Stock need good homes without a doubt, that fact was fully figured out by experts long ago—but in our realm of mortal lives are Jersey cows worth more than wives?—that's what I want to know!

Overcomes Court Decision

President Harding signed the Grain Futures Act on September 21. This act provides for the supervision by the secretary of agriculture of the trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade and other grain exchanges in the United States. Concerning it, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said:

"The new law takes the place of the regulatory provisions of The Future Trading Act, of August 24, 1921, which were declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States last May. In substance the new law is the same as the old, but the new law is based on the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, while the former statute was based on the taxing power of Congress. The new law does not become operative until November 1. As all of the exchanges were fully acquainted with the requirements of the former law, there should be no difficulty or delay in complying with the new law. The exchanges affected are those at Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, Kansas City, St. Louis, Toledo, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Baltimore.

"This law does not interfere with hedging transactions on the boards of trade. Neither does it interfere with ordinary speculation in the buying or selling of contracts for future delivery. If, however, there should be evidence of undue manipulation, or attempts to corner the market, or of the dissemination of false or misleading information about crop or market conditions by members of the exchanges, such conduct would be enquired into and promptly dealt with as required by the law. In addition, it prohibits the exchanges from discriminating against co-operative associations of grain producers who may desire membership in order to obtain the use of the facilities of the grain exchanges. The secretary of agriculture also is given the requisite authority to examine the books and records of the members of the exchanges and to require such reports as may be necessary to carry out its provisions.

"The reports that this law will put the grain exchanges out of business or interfere with their legitimate functions are without foundation. It will not interfere with the proper operation of such exchanges. No one will be persecuted No proper business will be harassed. The law gives us an opportunity to observe and enquire into the operations on grain exchanges and to put a stop to improper practices, if such exist. It gives opportunity to study this whole system of registering prices of grains. In a year or so we should be able to speak with authority concerning grain exchange dealings. Nobody can do that now.

"In the administration of this law I am confidently expecting hearty co-operation from legitimate dealers in grain and from all others who favor free, open and competitive markets."

Successful Co-operative Creamery

Over a million dollars' worth of dairy products were supplied to the thirty thousand members and patrons of the Franklin Co-operative Creamery Association of Minneapolis, during the first eight months of 1922, according to a dispatch received from The Co-operative League. To be exact, the sales during that time amounted to $1,041,274. Although the co-operative creamery which is owned and operated by the consumers, has already cut the price of milk down to almost cost, a seven per cent. saving was made for the purchasers, to be returned to them as rebates.

The Co-operative Creamery now has more than 5,000 shareholders, representing all classes and creeds. It serves 25,000 families which are not members of the association. The plant of the creamery is taxed to the limit to supply the needs of the co-operative patrons. Eighty-five wagons and trucks are employed, as against eighteen used during the first month's business in March, 1921. A huge plant is now in process of construction, with a capacity that will double the output of the present plant. As soon as the building is ready, the co-operative dairy will supply all sections of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The success of the Franklin Co-operative Creamery is attributed largely to the systematic educational work done by the association, which is affiliated with The Co-operative League, the national educational federation of the movement. The co-operative is now the largest dealer in milk in Minneapolis, supplying the purest product at a price slightly above cost, the balance being returned to the consuming public.

Guide Leads Them All

Comparisons are perhaps not always in the best of taste, but you can't very well help being a little "chesty" if the comparison happens to be in your favor. But in this case what really makes us feel "all puffed up" is that here we have still another proof that Guide Little Classified ads. bring good returns to the advertiser. C. P. Wilson, of the Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta., has tried it out in enough ways to be a good judge of results. He writes:

"We wish to say that we have had better results from The Guide than from any other medium that we have used—both for selling livestock as well as hay and seeds last fall."

Corn cobs, heretofore a useless bye-product of America's largest crop, may now be utilized. By means of a new process perfected by investigating chemists in the employ of the federal department of agriculture at Washington, a product called furfurol is extracted from corn cobs. This it is stated is a serviceable substitute for rubber in the manufacture of phonograph records, varnishes, pipe stems, electrical instrument parts, buttons, etc., etc.

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Have water on your own farm. In spare time make wells for your neighbors. It means $1000 extra in ordinary years, double that in dry years. No risk—no experience needed.

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$10 to $15	1.00
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$30 to $50	2.50
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Over $100, we pay charges

Thousands of readers of The Grain Growers' Guide know by actual experience of the tremendous business we have built up in the Mail Order distribution of Surplus Army and Navy goods by the following of honest and straightforward business methods—giving our customers just what they order and guaranteeing every article to be just as represented.

We are compelled to warn readers of The Guide and the public throughout the Northwest against the unscrupulous and specious methods of small, fly-by-night concerns who operate under names similar sounding to ours and are endeavoring to trade upon our reputation.

Why We Issue This Warning!

BEWARE OF SENDING ORDERS TO SUCH CONCERNS—It has been called to our attention again and again that people have lost money or received inferior goods through dealing with these unscrupulous concerns.

HEED THIS WARNING!

Be sure that your Orders for Army and Navy Supplies are sent to **ARMY and NAVY STORE, 40-42-44 HASTINGS ST. W., VANCOUVER, B.C.** Over 50,000 customers in all parts of Canada will tell you we give a Square Deal every time. Money cheerfully refunded if you are not more than satisfied.

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It covers every line of Army and Navy Supplies and Equipment—hundreds of lines—made to Government specifications.

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WE OFFER THESE GOODS AT A FRACTION OF ORIGINAL COST.

THINK IT OVER BEFORE YOU SEND YOUR ORDERS!

READ what our Customers say about our methods of doing business.

"Portage la Prairie, Man., Sept. 25. (Sent with $65.50 order.) "The last goods received were O.K."—F. A. MITTULL, with Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.

"Hazleton, B.C., Oct. 9. "Goods are very satisfactory. Am sending another order because I am very pleased with goods and prices."—HILBERT BERGE.

"Ridgeville, Man., Sept. 20. "I am very well satisfied with your goods."—ARTHUR JACOBSON.

"Notre Dame, Man., Sept. 30. (Sent with second order.) "I was very pleased with my first order."—J. E. FREY.

"Girvin, Sask., Sept. 22. "Received goods O.K., and am very much pleased with them."—W. W. WHITE.

"Spirit River, Alta., Sept. 24. "Thanks for prompt attention to last order, with which I was well satisfied. Enclosed find $51 for another order for myself, also two orders for neighbors."—D. H. KEAY.

22,000 pairs Army One-finger Mitts, made of selected buckskin-finished horsehide; 3-inch cuff, adjustable backstrap. Cost government, we believe, about $2.00 per pair. OUR SPECIAL PRICE, PER PAIR.....49c

18,000 pairs Khaki Army Gloves, pure wool. Worth $1.00. Sale price.....39c

ARMY WRAP LEGGINGS

(Regulation Khaki Puttee) — Pure wool. New goods right from army stores. Per pair.....$1.00

8,000 Army Barracks Bags. Made of Heavy Blue Denim, just right for laundry bags or general use. NOW.....49c

Army Gas Masks. Absolutely new; cost the Government $30 each. To clear quick, our price.....$1.95

5,000 Army Haversacks. Medium size; cost the Government $2.00 each. Our price 50c

Army Web Belts—Fine quality, regular army issue. Our price.....19c

SWEATERS

British Navy Issue. Pure wool, extra heavy worsted jersey pull-over sweaters; color navy blue. Worth $7.50. Sizes 36 to 42. Now.....$2.95

Extra Fine, Pure Wool, Medium-weight Worsted Jerseys; worth $4.50; plain or fancy patterns. Sale price.....$2.45

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Pure Virgin Wool. Sizes 36 to 44. Comes in brown, green, dark grey and maroon. Special price.....$4.95

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

2,200 pairs All-wool Khaki Serge U.S. Army Regulation Breeches; every pair cleaned and sterilized, renovated and repaired by the U.S. Government; suitable for workers instead of overalls or work pants. Sale price.....$1.98

18,000 Pairs Extra Quality Class "A" U.S. Army Cotton Breeches; suitable for ladies, girls, men or boys; sizes 26 to 36. Worth about $5.00. Our price $1.50

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State correct size and color desired. If not sure of size, just give weight and height.

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"Macklin, Sask., Sept. 22. "The last goods received from your firm were highly satisfactory."—C. S. EYRE.

"Pinawa, Man., Oct. 4. "I consider the goods received of excellent quality and splendid value."—W. A. CAMPBELL.

"Caithness, B.C., Oct. 3. "Was well pleased with the way you filled my order."—MRS. A. BARR.

"Vernon Jubilee Hospital. "Vernon, B.C., Sept. 24. "Would say that blankets duly came to hand and are quite satisfactory. Cheque enclosed for $152.50 to cover same."—A. E. BERRY, Secretary.

Army Tunics, sizes 38 to 44; pure wool serge uniform coat. 6,000 BRAND NEW. Worth $12. NOW.....$2.45

5,000 Pairs Regulation Army Marching Boots; an exceptionally fine work boot; medium and heavy weights; sizes 5 to 12; widths B to EE. Special price $5.95

6,000 Pairs Officers' Dress Boots; made of finest quality dark mahogany calfskin; double sole. We have distributed thousands of these boots to people of Western Canada and everybody is more than satisfied. Sale price $6.95

UNDERWEAR

Over 50,000 Garments of Pure Wool Army and Navy Underwear to be sold in this Gigantic Sale.

Heavy Ribbed Pure Wool Union Suits (combinations); sizes 34 to 44; extra quality, worth $5.00. Now, suit $2.45

10,000 Garments U.S. Navy Medium-weight Worsted Knit Wool Underwear; will not scratch; sizes, drawers 32, 34, 36 only; shirts 38, 40 and 42 only. Worth $2.50 per garment. Our price $1.25

11,000 Pairs of Extra Quality Navy Drawers; guaranteed pure virgin wool; extra heavy; sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 only. Commercial value, $3.50 pair. Our price 98c

Extra Quality, heavy rib, all sizes. Regular $2.50. NOW.....$1.29

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Hanson's Pure Wool Army Sox; finest khaki. Now 45c

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Khaki Wool Flannel Shirts; collar attached; sizes 14½ to 17½ only. Worth $4.50. Our price.....$2.45

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Over 25,000 Pure Wool Blankets; the largest stock in Canada; to be sold at less than the cost of production.

British Navy Blankets, white; extra heavy; size 68x89; guaranteed by the government to be 100 per cent. pure wool, without any admixture of any description. New authorized price, each $4.95

Large Size, Pure Wool White Hospital Blankets; extra long Australian wool; beautifully finished. Price, pair $8.95

Pure Wool Grey Double Blankets; reg. price, $10. Sale price, per pair $4.95

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Extra Heavy, Large Size, 68x88, Double All-wool Grey Army Blankets; very fine quality; beautifully finished; worth $15. NOW, per pair.....$6.95